THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Egyptian Gazette

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 7,191] ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905. [EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA	8 May	ARABIA	6 June	EGYPT	4 July
MOLDAVIA	15 "	HIMALAYA	13 "	BRITANNIA	11 "
MACEDONIA	22 "	PERSIA	20 "	CALEDONIA	18 "
VICTORIA	29/30 "	INDIA	27 "	MONGOLIA	25 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare remains as usual.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. ... ... CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq. ... ... PORT-SAID.
Messrs. HASELDEN & Co. ... ... ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt SUEZ.

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.
R.M.S. "Ortona" will leave Suez about May 15.
R.M.S. "Orontes" will leave Suez about June 2.

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.
R.M.S. "Orontes" will leave Port-Said about May 18.
R.M.S. "Ophir" will leave Port Said about May 24.

	Port-Said to Naples	1st Class. £	11 2nd Class. £	7 3rd Class. £	4.5
Reduced Summer Fares	" " Marseilles	" "	12.10 "	8.5 "	5.10
	" " Gibraltar	" "	14.5 "	10.0 "	6.10
	" " Plymouth or Tilbury	" "	16.15 "	12.15 "	8.15

Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed abatement of 1/3 fare back if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival, or abatement of 20 o/o if return voyage be made within 6 months of arrival.

Agents, Cairo:—Thos. Cook & Son. Alexandria:—R. J. Moss & Co.—For all information apply

Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT-SAID & PORT-TEWFIK (Suez) 31-12-904

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.
S.S. Shropshire 4,710 tons, leaves about May 15.
S.S. Staffordshire 4,000 tons, leaves about May 28.
HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.
S.S. Cheshire 4,708 tons leaves about May 8.
S.S. Derbyshire 4,686 tons, leaves about May 25.
FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £14.10.0. London £17.0.0. Colombo £33.10.0. Rangoon £37.10.0.
Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: WM. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-904

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London. *PALESTINE - SYRIA LINE.*

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 3 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus). *RED SEA LINE.*

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at Thos. Cook & Son or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 21, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Arabia ..... Tons. 4,000 *Mooria ..... Tons 7,000 *Philos ..... Tons 1,500 Tabor ..... Tons 3,700
*Rostris ..... " 5,000 *Nitocris ..... " 5,000 Ramesses ..... " 3,000 No. 621 ..... (Building)
Moses ..... " 3,000 *Pharos ..... " 5,000 Rest ..... " 5,000 No. 185 ..... (Building)

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £25 Return. 2nd, £8 Single, £15 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £6 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months. S.S. Pharos now on the berth, will sail on or about Tuesday, May 9 to be followed by S.S. Rostris.

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only.

Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to

R. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 30-4-905

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Established 1898. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £695,000. 31-12-904

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.
1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1808.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.
Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.
31-12-904

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.

Wednesday and Thursday	8 p.m. depart Cairo	arrive	*Monday and *Friday 7.20 a.m.
Thursday and Sunday	6.30 p.m. depart Shendi	depart	Sunday and Thursday 8.45 a.m.
*Saturday and Tuesday	13 noon depart Halfa	depart	Friday and *Tuesday 6 p.
*Sunday and Wednesday	1.45 p.m. arrive Khartoum	depart	Monday 13 noon

Mail delivered Khartoum, Sun. and Wednesday evening, and Cairo, Mon. and Friday evening. *Dining and Sleeping Cars.

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.
(Electric Light.) SALOON (*Amidships*) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.)
S.S. MANDALAY 6000 Tons will leave PORT-SAID about May 11 for Liverpool.
" PROU 5800 " " " June 3 " Devonport.
" INKAWDUT 7300 to follow.
Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.
Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez; THOS. COOK & SON, (Egypt) Ld., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

Thos. Cook & Son,

(Egypt), LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS—LONDON.
CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE — CAIRO, near SHEPHERD'S HOTEL.
Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa, & Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.
BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P.&O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their Passages, where steamer plans may be consulted and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railways stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Co. leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for LUXOR, ASSUAN and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates. Best camp equipment in the country. 10-12-904

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.
SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO and MADRAS Outward, and MADRAS (DONDA and PALMBOTTA optional) Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the Dry Inland Mail Train and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD:—S.S. *Rosa* ... May 12 HOMEWARD:—S.S. *Goorkha* ... May 24

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.
The S.S. ... will sail from Suez on about ...

First Class Fares from Suez to:			
Aden ... £11. 5	Colombo ... £36.15	Calcutta ... £51. 0	Marseilles £15.15
Bombay ... £21.15	Madras ... £39.11	Rangoon ... £45.11	London ... £16. 0

From Port-Said £2 less Homeward, and £5 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Colombo and Persian Gulf Lines, Messrs. Morrow & Co.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Line, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Nile & Steamer Company, (AIKIN) & ALEXANDRIA.
For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS.) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America.
First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL: S.S. "Scindia" May 11 | For CALCUTTA S.S. "Persia" May 11
For LONDON S.S. "Bavaria" May 10 | For BOMBAY S.S. "Massilia" May 12

Saloon Fares: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £9; Marseilles £9; Liverpool (all sea route) £15; London (all sea route) £12; London via Marseilles £15.15.0. Passengers embarking at Suez £2 extra, 10 o/o reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employés. Through tickets issued to New-York via Gibraltar. Fares on application.
Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. Port-Said, Messrs. Gery Brothers & Co., Ltd.
For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Direct Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly service from HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, sailing goods from all the principal German Railway stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all the principal ports of Egypt, Syrian Coast, etc., at the favourable through rates of the DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.
S.S. *Lemnos* now on the berth discharging will sail for Beyrouth on or about the 6th May.
S.S. *Chios* 6 May from Hamburg, Antwerp for Rosario and Hamburg.
S.S. *Fara* 6 " " Odessa bound for Hamburg.
S.S. *Palmos* 16 " " Antwerp bound for Beyrouth.
S.S. *Andros* 19 " " Hamburg bound for Beyrouth.
For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria, *Agent.* 15-5-905

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. — REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT-SAID

OUTWARDS. To ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, LAPERTUNE and intermediate Ports.
HOMEWARDS. To NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, LISBON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class steamers, fitted with all recent improvements. Surveyors and doctor carried.—Low passage rates.

For all particulars, apply to FIX & DAVID, CAIRO, Sharia Mansour Pacha.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

First-class Hotel, Situated in Ramleh Avenue, the finest quarter in the Town. Two minutes from Railway Station; Close to Omnibuses and the Opera House. Lift, Electric Light throughout. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Magnificent Hall, Excellent Reading, and Music Rooms. Bar and Smoking Room. HENRI CHAMOULEAU, Proprietor.
Full FIRST TERRACE OF THE AVENUE. — SPLENDID GARDEN. — OMNIBUS MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS. 30-4

PORT SAID.—SAVOY HOTEL.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE

Open all the year round. — Well-appointed Bar.

MODERATE CHARGES SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS 1190.5-5

HOTEL BRISTOL. CAIRO.

Full South, Electric Light, opposite Esbekieh Gardens, Large Verandahs, Moderate Charges.
CHAS. BAUER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is beautifully fitted up and is in the most central part of Cairo. Terms for pensions rate at the rate of ten shillings a day. Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation. 24,589-31-10-5

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

OF LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.

Annual Income . . . . . £895,000.
Total Funds . . . . . £5,200,000.

Agents for Egypt and the Sudan - HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.
30-4-905

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established 1720. — *Agents:* BANK OF EGYPT, Limited. 31-12-905

Sun Insurance Office,

LONDON.—Founded 1710.—Total sum insured in 1902 £487,600,000
Agents: LEON HELLER, Cairo, and BEHREND & Co., Alexandria 16-1-905

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE Coy

The undersigned agents are authorised to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, Alexandria. OTTO TERSINO, Cairo. GEORG MEINECKE, Suez. 31-12-904

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1720.
Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED ... ... £4,800,000 CLAIMS PAID £40,000,000

FIRE		MARINE	
ALEXANDRIA	ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK.	ALEXANDRIA	Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.
Cairo	Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.	Suez	Mr. GEO. MEINECKE.

31201-31200

Alexandria Bonded Warehouse Company, Ld.

(Société des Entrepots d'Alexandrie.)

BONDED WAREHOUSES
IN ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
Special Departments for clearing and forwarding and for a baggage and parcel Express Service
Goods delivered against cash for account of shippers 31191-1-5-905

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.

CAIRO-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for over 3 up to 6 minutes; subsequent minutes, P.T. 5 each.
PRIVATE CALL-OFFICES: Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bar; Mansura, Central Office, Mission Parvis; Alexandria, 26 Rue Cherif Pacha, Rue Cherif Pacha, Rue Ibrahim. 19-4-905

AUSTRALIA IN EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

FUNDS OVER ... ... £3,500,000 | ANNUAL INCOME OVER ... £700,000

Up to 19th Degree of Latitude including KHARTUM. Insurances effected at the same rates as in Egypt and England. This great Office is represented throughout the Empire for its LOW RATES, LIBERAL CONTRACTS, LARGE BONUSES.

Special Features.

Single Payments go 60 with **Profits.** Absolutely the Lowest rate of all Companies. The Best Office for **Annuities.** Return generally ½ per cent. per annum more than most Offices. In some instances the difference is as great as 2 per cent. per annum

Special Privileges.

Children's Endowments at Age 11. All Premiums returnable with 4 per cent. Interest if child die. II. All Premiums cease on Father's death.

LOCAL BOARD.
Sir WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
R. HENRIQUES, Esq., Director.

Egypt-Sudan Branch Office, Sharia Magraby, CAIRO. (Khedivial Bourse Courtyard.)
10-2-905

INSURANCE.

LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited).
FIDELITY National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).
Risks accepted at Tariff rates. — Claims liberally and promptly settled.
Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the
Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER.
Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S INDIANA.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.
Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.
FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

THE SAVOY HOTEL Elephantine Island, ASSOUAN. The Finest Hotel South of Cairo
Property of the Company.
For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER and HOTEL COMPANY."
OFFICES IN CAIRO; Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings."

LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND

(Established 1825.)
Funds in Hand ... — £5,500,000 Annual Income — £800,000.

LOANS.

Applications for loans on eligible Agricultural or City property are invited and may be addressed to Mr. W. E. KINGSFORD, Sharia Cherifein, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, or to Messrs. HASELDEN & Co., Rue Averoff, Alexandria.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Company's Agents in Egypt for Fire Insurances are Messrs. GUSTAV BRACH & Co. Alexandria. 30/31-12-905

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passengers and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

Schleswig leaves Alexandria 6 p.m. May 10 & 24, etc.
Hohenzollern " " May 17, & 31, June 14, July 5, & 26 etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT SAID:

HOMEWARD: for Bremen or Hamburg via NAPLES, GENOA, (GIBRALTAR), SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP

Ps. Ren. FRIEDRICH	5000	Tons	—	—	about 30	May	ROON	8121	Tons — — about 19 June
SEYDLITZ	5000	"	—	—	" 4	June	OLDENBURG	8000	" — — " 1 July
PRESSBERN	5000	"	—	—	" 11	"	BAYERN	8000	" — — " 8 "

OUTWARD: for China and Japan via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

GNEISENAU	8081	Tons	—	—	16	May	GERA	8000	Tons — — 7 May
SACHSEN	8078	"	—	—	30	"	Ps. R. LUITPOLD	8000	" — — 21 "
SCHARNHORST	8131	"	—	—	13	June	DARMSTADT	8013	" — — 4 July

For Australia via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez.
OTTO STERZING, Agent for Cairo, Opera Square.
C. H. SCHOELLER Agent for Alexandria (Sporting Lloyd).

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. and REISEBUREAU HAMBURG-AMERIKA Line are authorised to sell tickets. 30-4-905

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation.

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste-Line.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamer leaves Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., arrive Brindisi Tuesday a.m. in time for expresses to Paris, London, Rome. Andros Tickets Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna express (Tickets Colombo through contingent and expresses to Italy and Germany.

April 30	4 p.m.	*Habsburg*	Capt. Kleinhoiner	May 20	4 p.m.	*Habsburg*	Capt. Kleinhoiner
May 6	"	*Semmering*	" Ivanich	" 27	"	*Semmering*	" Ivanich
" 13	"	*Cleopatra*	" Ivelich.	June 3	"	*Cleopatra*	" Ivelich.

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi-Trieste.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 10th and 24th May.

Far East Line.

(Departures from Suez). To Aden, Kusseiber, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe about May 5. To Aden, and Bombay continuous service about 5th May. To Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about 20th May.

East African Line.

To Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban about 4th May.

Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 8th and 22th May.

For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez, Tess Cook & Son, Ld., Lloyd Hassan, Cairo Agent, 4 Sharia Maghraby (Telephone 199), Cairo, F. Tessmann, Mansura.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 31/12/904

The Ellerman Lines, Limited.

(Including Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to Inland towns in Great Britain also to the U.S.A.

Westcotts S.S. *Orchis*	expected from London & Malta	is due on or about	May 9
Ellerman " *Athenian*	" " Liverpool and Swansea	" "	" 18
Westcotts " *Orontes*	" Antwerp, London & Malta	" "	" 16

The S.S. *Britannia* now on the berth for Liverpool will sail for that port in a few days. Fares £12.

ALEXANDRIA: Alexandria Agent. 30/12-4-905

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.

CITY LINE. — MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA.
CITY & HALL LINES. — MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be dispatched from Port Said on or about the following dates for:

Malta and London ...	Marseilles and Liverpool.
Colombo and Calcutta. S.S. CITY OF TOKY May 10	Bombay and Karachi ... S.S. KNOWSLEY HALL May 9
SALOON FARES:—Port Said to Malta £8.15.0. Marseilles £8.0.0. London or Liverpool £12.15.0. Colombo, Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi, £36.0.0. Special rates for steamers not carrying Doctor or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to	

CORY BROS. & Co., Ltd., Agents for City Line, Port Said; W. STAPLEDON & Son, Agents for HALL Line, Port Said; or COOK & Son (Egypt), Ltd., Cairo. 28783-29-3-905

National Bank of Egypt.

CAPITAL £ 2,500,000 — RESERVE (environ) L. 662,000.
Governor: Sir ELWIN PALMER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Siège Social au Caire, Succursales à Alexandrie, Agence à Assiut, Assouan, Benha, Beni-Souef, Chibin el Kom, Damanhour, Fayoum, Khartoum, Kosch, Mansourah, Minieh, Port Said, Suakhem Schoug, Tanich, Zagazig; Bureau (Caire) à Londres (4 & 5, King William Street).

LA NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT reçoit des dépôts à termes fixes, fait des avances et escompte des coupons courants sur titres, valeurs et marchandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente d'effets sur l'Etranger, de l'encaissage, ainsi que de toutes opérations de Banque. 31-12-904

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

CAPITAL: £10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE. CHIEF AGENCIES: LONDON & PARIS.
BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN TURKEY.
Agencies in Egypt: ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, & PORT SAID.
Advances on Merchandise and Securities in current account and for fixed periods. Purchase and sale of stocks and Shares on the London and Continental exchanges, letters of credit issued, valuables received in safe custody, Deeds, cheques and foreign coins collected, Bills of Exchange discounted throughout the Empire, Bills payable abroad, Bills of Lading, Bills, Invoices, Warrants and Coupons collected and every banking business transacted. 19-4-905

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

Capital 20,000,000 (Fully paid-up).
BRANCHES: London 56-58 Bishopsgate-street Within—Alexandria, 6 Tewfik Pacha St. At Canea and throughout Greece.
The Bank undertakes all Banking Business in Egypt, Greece, Turkey, etc.
Interest on Current Accounts: 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances.
Interest on Deposits: 3 1/2 per cent. at sight; 3 3/4 per cent. for 3 months; 4 per cent. for 12 months; 4 1/2 per cent. for 24 months.
Loans, for 1 year and over, Bankers' Bills, Bankers' Acceptances, Bankers' Credits, Bankers' Letters of Credit on all the world, from P.T. 50 to P.T. 12,000. 28836-19-1-905

BELL'S ASIA MINOR STEAMSHIP CO.

Despatch weekly a steamer with good passenger accommodation between Malta Port Said, Alexandria, Smyrna and the Syrian Coast and vice-versa.
P.—particulars of freight, passage, etc., apply to the Agent.
Ed. A. Minoccia. 1898-28-3-905

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING AND RESTAURANT CARS COMPANY.

Restaurant Car (or in every day between Cairo & Alexandria & vice-versa.

Depart. Cairo	12 p.m.	Arrive Alexandria	8.45 a.m.
Depart. Alexandria	12 "	Arrive Cairo	8.45 "

By the 10.45 p.m. train in summer, Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa a blanket and pillow can be obtained in a first class compartment on payment of a supplement of 10 P.T.

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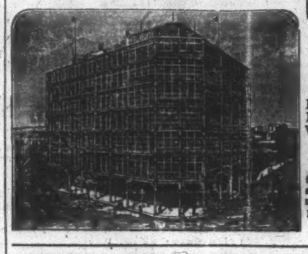

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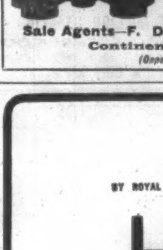

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of Wind		N.W.
Force		Moderate
State of Sea		Rather rough
Barometer 6 hours	Max. Temp. in the shade	21.0
	Min. do. do.	14.0
	Humidity	86.0
	Rainfall	—

REMARKS.

Still no change in the climatic conditions which have prevailed for some time past. The weather is cool and pleasant to a degree.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.
Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.
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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

COTTON SEED.

The increase of cotton seed of a poor quality throughout Egypt has been very much remarked on during the last few years, and there can be no question that the partial failure of the 1904 crop was to a great extent due to this cause. The cultivator is himself largely to blame for this: last year complaints were made by sundry cultivators concerning the quality of the seed supplied by the Khedivial Agricultural Society. Investigation proved that in many cases a cultivator, with sufficient education and experience to know better, had purchased, say, 10 bushels of selected seed from the society, and at the re-sowing, filled up the gaps in his rows where seeds had failed to come up, with cheap seed bought in a hurry at the nearest bakkal: As a bushel of the seed on sale at some of these places has often been found to contain samples of every variety of cotton known in Egypt, it is not surprising that the crop resulting from the resowing proved of somewhat mixed quality.

There is also a possibility that in some cases the cotton itself is deteriorating. The increase in 'Hindi,' a cotton of a very inferior quality that has been noticed of late years, makes it permissible to suggest that such a process as 'reversion' to an old and inferior type is not impossible in the case of the cotton plant. The 'Hindi,' which was the first cotton grown in the country, was believed to have disappeared in favor of much superior varieties, and it is hard to believe that anyone would have been at the trouble of planting it during the last 15 or 20 years. Its reappearance may therefore be ascribed—always assuming that the identification is correct—to a deterioration in the cotton, and the presence of what appear to be crosses between it and the improved types now universally grown may be explained in the same way. The cotton plant does not form crosses very readily, and these so-called cross-bred plants may simply mark stages in a progressive deterioration.

Lord Cromer's Report for 1904 deals at some length with the question of the cotton crop and its enemies, and it is highly satisfactory to learn that the system of hand selection which is to be henceforward adopted by the Khedivial Agricultural Society, promises to settle the question of the supply of seed of a good quality in the near future. Cultivators who buy seed of inferior quality or "buy seed without asking any questions as to whether it is, say, Ashmouni or Afifi, will no doubt continue to suffer from a want of uniformity in the quality of their crop, but that is their own affair. Meantime it is expected that the Khedivial Agricultural Society will have obtained enough selected seed to sow from 15,000 to 20,000 acres by 1906, and as the process of hand selection will be followed on a more extended scale every year, the diffusion of a pure strain of seed through the whole of Egypt will be thereby assured.

EGYPTOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI.

A few weeks ago it was announced that Drs. Grenfell and Hunt conjointly had made an important discovery in papyri at Oxyrhynchus. The site of the find, in ancient times a large and populous town—the third largest city, in fact, of Egypt south of Memphis, and the capital of one of the "nomes," or provinces, of the country,—lies between Beni-Souef and Minieh, on the western bank of the Nile and at no great distance from the river. The glory of Oxyrhynchus is now, of course, gone, and on its ruins there stands to-day the motley assemblage of Arab huts and mud hovels known as the village of Behnasa.

It is on this uninviting ground that Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt have been labouring for the past three winters. The field of research covers an extent of about one mile and a quarter in length, with a mean breadth of one-third of a mile. It is one of the largest sites of archæological excavation in Egypt. The entire surface is littered with unsightly mounds of brick and other *débris* of the ancient city, all covered up by a thick layer of fine, sandy dust, the drift of centuries. These mounds abound in mediæval manuscripts and memorials, ranging in date about the seventh century. It is from these comparatively modern materials, no less valuable of their kind, that Dr. Grenfell has to sift the records of classical antiquity with severe discrimination.

The papyri now restored to the world form a fairly voluminous package. As to their contents, the greater portion will be deciphered only in the seclusion of Oxford, where means of reference are at hand for the solution of all the problems involved in texts whose archaic characters, half obliterated by time, have to be constructed anew before their meaning can be correctly apprehended. During the actual progress of excavation the chief concern of the explorers is to preserve the treasure that has fallen into their hands. Upper Egypt was surely destined by nature to be the repository of ancient records. In Italy it was only the charred manuscripts burnt at Herculaneum that could be deciphered centuries later; those at Pompeii were eaten away by the damp. But in the Egyptian desert the marvellous dryness of the air is the most effectual preservative against decay.

But although, by force of circumstances, Dr. Grenfell's examination has been of the most cursory, he has formed a sufficiently true conjecture of the nature of the papyri. Fragile as they are after the immense period of time which has elapsed since they were first written, the writing is wonderfully clear, and little if any of the manuscript has perished. They consist, first, of a miscellany of Government papers, official records, accounts, and maps, with business letters and other heterogeneous materials of the kind that may be not inaptly described as the understudy of history. The second portion is of another and a higher order, consisting of classical fragments—regarding which, however, Dr. Grenfell does not yet venture to make any positive statement. He has recognised some Homeric transcriptions among them. Furthermore, from their dialects and other internal evidence he assigns them to various periods between the first century B.C. and the fifth century A.D. The majority are written in Greek, but a few are in Latin, and a few also in the Demotic—the form of the ancient Egyptian language that was current during the Roman period. There are a few theological manuscripts, but by what hand and whether relating to the "Sayings of Jesus" or not Dr. Grenfell cannot say yet awhile, nor will he hazard the surmise as to whether a new Juvenal will be revealed soon to the world. All this will be finally decided upon the palæographic translation of the papyri in Oxford, whither Dr. Grenfell returns very shortly.

In the meantime he expresses himself, in concert with Dr. Hunt, as highly satisfied with the work so far completed at Oxyrhynchus, and looks forward hopefully to accomplishing what remains of the productive part of the work in Egypt next winter if the Egyptian Exploration Fund continues to receive sufficient public support to provide the means for its conclusion.

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THE BALTIC FLEET.

LEAVING FRENCH WATERS.

SINGAPORE, May 5.

Six Russian warships and four colliers have been sighted passing in the semi-darkness and haze at 5.30 a.m. (*Reuter.*)

SAIGON, May 5.

Admiral Rodjestvensky's fleet was lying near Son-Kohe on the 2nd inst. but was preparing to sail on the 3rd. He informed the French authorities of his impending departure. (*R.*)

SAIGON, May 5.

Admiral Rodjestvensky, who was in the 2nd inst. in the Bay of Son-Kohe, informed the French authorities that he would leave the next day. (*Havas.*)

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

PROBABLE IMMEDIATE RECALL.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.

It is stated that General Kuropatkin will be immediately recalled for reasons of health. (*H.*)

RUSSIAN TORPEDO-BOATS BUILT AT KIEL.

LUBECK, May 5.

The police authorities have stopped the sailing of two torpedo-boats built at Kiel for Russia, and sent to Lubeck in sections by rail for shipment as machinery. The shipment was nearly completed when it was stopped. (*R.*)

ARGENTINA'S WARSHIPS.

LONDON, May 5.

The "Times" learns from St. Petersburg that the report that Russia has acquired the Chilian and Argentine navies, continues to be denied, but it is intimated from a good diplomatic source that the warships will be brought to the Baltic and will serve as a nucleus for a new navy in case Admiral Rodjestvensky should come to grief. (*Reuter.*)

LONDON, April 5.

The Argentine Government denies the sale of warships; it is willing to sell, but dare not deliver during the war. (*Reuter.*)

SITUATION IN THE CAUCASUS.

BORDERING ON ANARCHY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.

The situation at the Caucasus continues to border on anarchy. (*Reuter.*)

WARSAW, May 5.

Work has been resumed in several factories. (*Havas.*)

WORD-WIDE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

LONDON, May 5.

(Official). The grand naval manœuvres arranged for next month have been postponed, as, if carried out then as planned they may cause inconvenience, but if not carried out at all the lessons it is desired to inculcate would not be given.

This apparently refers to the world-wide manœuvres mentioned in the despatches of 10th December and is possibly due to the desire to have a large fleet in home waters on the occasion of the visit of the French squadron. (*Reuter.*)

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

GERMANY'S LATEST PROPOSAL.

LONDON, May 5.

The "Times" reports from Paris that failing a European conference Germany would now be content with an exchange of views among the Powers regarding Morocco, but does not think that this will find favor with the three governments concerned. (*Reuter.*)

PARIS, May 5.

The French proposals regarding Morocco include the formation of a State Bank which will place the finance of the country on a firm footing. (*Reuter.*)

THE KING'S RETURN.

LONDON, May 5.

Some comment has been caused by the fact that Lord Lansdowne, who met the King at the station yesterday evening, was practically the first visitor his Majesty received to-day. (*Reuter.*)

NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, May 5.

One Thousand Guineas.—1, Lass O'Glory; 2, Koorhaan; 3, Jongleuse. (*Reuter.*)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE HOLY CARPET is expected to return to Cairo on the 13th inst.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will close at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

THE P. & O. S.S. "ISIS" has finished dry-docking and leaves Alexandria for Port Said this evening.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's plague bulletin records a recovery at Alexandria. No cases are reported to-day.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE CO.—It is expected that the Anglo-American Nile Steamer and Hotel Company will declare a dividend of 8 per cent. this year.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Shoubra district of Cairo at dawn to-morrow, and in the Waily district at the same time on Monday, will be poisoned by the police.

THE POLICE CASE.—There is to be an investigation at the Alexandria Gouvernorat into the alleged brutal conduct of a policeman in Cherif Pasha-street on Thursday last.

KHEDIVIAL APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that the well-known engraver and printer, Mr. J. Margosches, has lately been honored with the appointment of engraver to H. H. the Khedive.

MOHAMED ALY CENTENARY.—The Fête Committee at Alexandria officially requests us to inform the public that it is hoped that private houses will be illuminated on the evening of the Mohamed Aly Centenary.

TRAMS TO ABOU ROASH.—It is stated that the Public Works Ministry has postponed consideration of the scheme submitted by Boghos Pasha Nubar for the construction of a tramway between Abou Roash and Mena House.

THE SPLENDID HOTELS OF EGYPT CO.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Splendid Hotels of Egypt Company will be held on the 24th inst. in order to approve the purchase, etc., of the New Khedivial Hotel at Alexandria.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 3rd inst. 16 vessels passed through the Canal. Of these, 6 were British, 1 French, 2 German, 3 Austrian, 2 Turkish, 1 Dutch, 1 Greek. The day's receipts were frs. 445,080.74, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 945,9500.1.

THE GARRISON DIRECTORY.—The May issue of the Garrison Directory of the British Force in Egypt is to be the last issue of the 1904-1905 season. The contents have been increased by six pages and several improvements have been made to this useful local directory.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The Magnani operetta company is meeting with great success at the Alhambra. By general request *Primavera Scapigliata* will be repeated this evening and to-morrow a matinée performance of it will be given. In the evening of Sunday *Venditore di Uccelli* will be produced.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st January to 4th May the quantity of coal imported into Egypt was 281,462 tons, of which Newcastle sent 68,434, the Welsh districts 146,032, the Scotch districts 36,412, Yorkshire 16,466 and other places 13,118 tons. During the same period of 1904, 369,165 tons were received.

THE UNION ARTISTIQUE FRANCAISE has established at its premises in 2, Cairo station-street, a French elocution class. This class is quite free, and may be attended by outsiders as well as members of the society, of both sexes and all ages. Further particulars may be obtained on application at the society's offices any day from to 6 to 8 p.m.

CREDIT FONCIER.—Our Constantinople Correspondent states that the last "gros lot" of 100,000 francs of the Crédit Foncier Egyptien (No. 363,181), fell to a scullion, named Joseph, in the service of the well-known Constantinople banker, M. L. Zarifi. The latter had himself purchased the lottery bond for his servant.

OTTOMAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.—It is stated that for the first time in living memory every Turkish official was punctually paid his full salary on April 1. There is something very subtle about the selection of this precise date by a paternal Government. It suggests so clearly that the recipients are very much mistaken if they think that it is going to happen again.

"LA REVUE INTERNATIONALE D'EGYPTE."—M. Canivet is to be heartily congratulated on the first number of his new review, the contents of which are very good, and include articles by M. Leopold Julien on the economic situation of Egypt, by M. Victor Sinano on the Société Artistique, by Professor Breccia on Arsinoe II., by M. Nourrison on Richard Wagner and Mathilde Wesendonck, etc.

EGYPTIAN INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Egyptian Institute will be held at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon next. M. Pachundaki will lecture on the geology of the Marsa Matrouh neighbourhood. A discourse will be given by Dr. Adamidi on the invasions of Egypt by European races during the pre-historic period. Another interesting paper to be read at the meeting will be Yacoub Pasha Artin's, on Egyptian Press statistics up to 1904.

THE COPTIC MONASTERIES.—Owing to the bad state of repair into which the old Coptic monasteries, known as "El-Abyad" (the White) and "El-Ahmar" (the Red), at Sohag, have fallen, steps are to be taken to preserve them. An examination of these monuments has been made, and it has been decided to restore them. The Coptic Patriarch has consented to provide L.E. 1,000 of the total sum required for this purpose, on condition that the Government finds the rest.

SUSPENSION OF A MOUDIR.—Hassan Bey Wassif, Moudir of Ghirgeh, has been suspended temporarily from his official functions, because it is alleged that he was an accomplice in a serious case of fraud committed by Mohamed Effendi Badaoui, son of Badaoui Bey, a notable of Sohag. The Moudir has been summoned to Cairo and an enquiry is to be opened on the subject by the Ministry of the Interior. Another official is also accused of being an accomplice in the fraud, namely the judge of the Mehkemeh Sharieh of Tahta Markaz, and the judge is to be brought before a council of discipline of the Ministry of Justice.

CAIRO CIGARETTE-MAKER'S END.—Mr. Joseph Helpern, who had been brought up in Cairo and was of Roumanian nationality, and by trade a cigarette-maker, 30 years of age, entered a restaurant in Whitechapel-road, London, a few days ago and called for a cup of tea, which was supplied. He was seen to drop the contents of a white paper into the cup, and, after drinking, exclaimed to the waiter, "Don't use it; there is poison in it. Take me to the hospital." A constable who was called gave Helpern an emetic, and took him to the London Hospital. He died on the way there. At the inquest, a letter, written in German, and addressed to a Jewish journal, was read. It concluded:—This voice calls to you, a young venturer, Joseph Helpern, born in Roumania, brought up in Cairo, and a cigarette-maker by trade. My friends and acquaintances, I am warning you all. Keep away from the cards, and your head will be clear for work and business, and you also remain with your money and your health, and not have the same end as I have.

SHOUBRA SCHOOL.—It has been decided to hold the examination for the scholarships offered in connection with this school about the last week in May, and the successful candidates will receive a year's education free of charge at the above school. The competition will be open to all English children, whether now attending at Shoubra school or not, between the ages of 9 and 13. The subjects for examination will be: Scripture (questions on the four Gospels to be answered in writing); Dictation; Geography (of Africa); and simple Arithmetic. In addition the girls will be required to make a button-hole and sew on a button. With reference to the above scholarships the term "English" will be held to include a citizen of the United Kingdom, Canada, or Australia. Children whose mothers only are English in this sense, will not be eligible unless the father is a British subject. The full names, and age last birthday of candidates, should be sent in to Miss Taylor or Miss Cullen on or before May 15. No scholarship will be awarded unless there are at least three competitors. In each case the boy or girl who has the second highest number of marks will receive a prize.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Major-General Sir Roland Lane, formerly G.O.C. at Alexandria, has been selected to succeed Major-General Schwabe as lieutenant-general and secretary of Chelsea Hospital.

The "Army and Navy Gazette," in announcing the appointment of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edward Cecil to be Under-Secretary of State for War in the Egyptian Government, remarks:—"It will be admitted by all who have followed Lord Edward Cecil's services since he arrived in Egypt that he has spared himself in nothing where duty has been concerned. He ought in this new position to be as successful as he undoubtedly has been in all other posts he has filled."

Mr. Martin Macdermott, whose death is recorded at Bristol on Wednesday week at the ripe old age of eighty-two, formerly held the position of chief architect in the Administration of the Viceroy of Egypt under Nubar Pasha.

The Sultan has been pleased to confer the Order of the Shéfakat on Mme. Bartau, wife of Bartau Pasha of Alexandria.

Captain H. W. Dumaresq, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, left Cairo for Khartoum to-day on duty.

M. Alexander Petropoulo, formerly directeur-adjoint, of the Russian Navigation Company at Alexandria, has been appointed to the same position at Constantinople.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le calme le plus complet a prévalu durant toute la matinée.

Il y a eu, cependant, quelques fluctuations.

La Banque Nationale hausse de 27 7/16 à 27 5/8, la Nungovich de 10 1/8 à 10 3/16, la Delta Light de 13 7/16 à 13 1/2, les Privilégiées Tramways de 151 1/2 à 152 1/4.

Par contre, la Banque d'Athènes fléchit de 118 1/2 à 118, la Béhéra de 43 1/2 à 43 1/4, la Delta Land de 2 11/16 à 2 9/16, la Salt & Soda de 35/8 à 34/9.

CAIRO WATERWORKS.

REMOVAL OF SITE.

The Cairo Water Company has just purchased from the Government a large area of about 10,000 square metres near the rue Abou el Ela, in the Boulac quarter, for the installation of new refrigerating apparatus.

Several refrigerating chambers are to be let to the Nile Cold Storage Company.

The Water Company intend to transfer all their plant and offices to this spot. The whole installation and transference of the said plant and offices from the present site will be completed by the end of 1907, when the company will have sufficient engine power and accommodation to produce 200 tons of ice per day. The maximum output in any one day last year did not exceed 94 tons.

THE PHARMACY REGULATIONS.

The International Association of Pharmacists held a meeting on Wednesday evening at Alexandria to read Lord Cromer's letter on the subject of the new pharmaceutical regulations.

The society thoroughly appreciated the value of these regulations, and were unanimous in recognising that their enforcement would be of benefit to all orthodox pharmacists. It was acknowledged that the Egyptian Government, represented by the Sanitary Administration, had, after thoroughly studying the matter, taken this course in order to protect legitimate pharmacists, as owing to the difficulties inherent in the system of the Capitulations, it had been hitherto impossible to suppress or inspect so-called pharmacies, where the proprietors or employés had no knowledge of or qualification for the compounding and dispensing of drugs.

In relation to the regulations, the only regret of the society was that the Sanitary Administration should not have stringently put in force the application of the regulations, as in Egypt's commercial capital there are a number of so-called pharmacists who have never conformed to the regulations and thus openly set the Government at defiance. The society demand nothing better than a stringent and permanent application of the regulations which are now accepted as law.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive held a largely attended reception at Ras-el-Tin Palace this morning, on the occasion of his return to Alexandria.

His Highness is leaving Alexandria this afternoon in order to inspect his estates in the Mariout district.

Great preparations are being made, says our Constantinople Correspondent, for the reception of the Khedive on his approaching visit. His Highness's Konak on the Bosphorus is to be renovated throughout.

THE MOHAMED ALY CENTENARY.

This morning the Khedive received the members of the Municipal Commission at Ras-el-Tin Palace in order to receive their thanks for his Highness's letter on the subject of the Municipality's decision in regard to the celebration of the centenary of Mohamed Aly at Alexandria. Mahmoud Pasha Sidky, as President of the Commission, made an eloquent address to the Khedive.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Lieut. C. H. Lucas, 2nd R. Berkshire Regiment, has been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army, with the rank of Bimbashi. He has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

Captain B. W. T. Danford, R.E., having reported his arrival in Egypt from England, has been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army, with the rank of Bimbashi. He has been posted to the Department of Works.

PORTS AND LIGHTHOUSES.

The following is the text of the decree appointing Rear-Admiral Sir Massie Blomfield, K.C.M.G., Director-General of the Ports and Lighthouses Administration. The appointment, we believe, is a personal one in recognition of the Admiral's services:—

Le Contre-Admiral Sir Massie Blomfield, contrôleur général des Ports et Phares, est nommé Directeur général de la dite Administration, à partir du 1er mai 1905.

A HORRID SPECTACLE.

Yesterday's express to Upper Egypt ran over three camels, just past the Embabeh bridge. At this point there is a crossway, but instead of there being a proper gate, to close this up when the trains are passing, there is only a chain, that is pulled across, not a foot from the ground. The poor beasts, who had got over this, were run down, and jammed between the line and the railings of a garden belonging to some railway employés. The animals were not quite dead, but they could not be moved, as between the railing and the train there is just enough space for a man to pass. The train moved slowly on, with the natural consequence that the animals were drawn under the wheels, and the train had to stop, then moved again and stopped, till at last, they did what they ought to have done at first, that is, cut down the wooden railing and draw the animals away. It would have also been more humane if they had killed them at once.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

VISIT OF JAPANESE PRINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday.

The S.S. "Prinz Heinrich, which arrived here yesterday, had on board as passenger to Germany, H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, the Mikado's representative at the forthcoming wedding of the German Crown Prince. His Imperial Highness landed here, and Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Agent, who has been in Port Said since December last, had a long interview with him. Both lunched in one of the special dining saloons of the Eastern Exchange, which had been reserved for the purpose.

SHIP ASHORE.

The S.S. "Kamil Pacha", which was to have left last evening for sea, after having weighed anchor, drifted ashore through some cause or other, and remained there all night. She was got off this morning with the aid of tugs, and proceeded.

THE S.S. "CANDLESHOE."

The surveys on the hull of the "Candleshoe" are to be made next week; the entire portion of the damaged cargo being expected to be out by that time.

THE S.S. "CONGAL."

The hole in the side of the "Congal" is, I believe, now blocked up; the building of the caisson still goes on, and it is rumoured all will be ready for the pumping out by the last week of the month.

BANDMANN COMPANY.

Among the visitors now staying in the Eastern Exchange Hotel are three members of the above company, who are leaving for England by the P. & O. mail on Monday. They are Miss Treseden, who will be remembered as one of the dancers, and Messrs. Tillett and Williams, the latter the musical conductor.

GARDEN PARTY AT NOUZHA.

A delightful garden party was given by Mrs. Chataway yesterday afternoon in Nouzha Gardens. From five to six hundred persons were present, including all the rank and fashion of Alexandria and Ramleh. The gardens form a unique site for a garden party in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, and yesterday afternoon they looked their best. After tea dancing was indulged in on an excellent floor, which had been laid down for the occasion. An Egyptian Army band played a charming selection of music. During an interval in the dancing Baron René de Menasce and Mr. Ramsay gave an exhibition of the Cake-Walk. The guests did not disperse till 7 o'clock, after enjoying a most pleasant afternoon.

The host and hostess were indefatigable in entertaining their numerous guests; Mrs. Chataway after having greeted, with her usual courtesy and charming manner, all arrivals, went round to each table and had a chat with her friends, looking after them herself.

The display of handsome gowns was quite a feature; it is impossible to give a detailed description. Whilst the grown-ups were enjoying themselves, over a hundred children were being entertained. A conjurer and a gramophone gave the little folks intense delight for a time, after which they were all grouped round a huge "horse-shoe" table, where tea, cake, and all sorts of good things were provided for them.

We will close our notice by saying that the Municipality deserves great credit for having taken over Nouzha. Considering that it is scarcely two months since the work was taken in hand, the results already obtained are simply marvellous Avenues have been opened up, fine specimens of trees hidden away have been brought to light, valueless shrubs have been removed, etc., thus obtaining vistas pleasing to the eye.

We have no doubt that if the tram lines reach Nouzha, these gardens will resume their pristine glory, and become a fashionable resort for Alexandria.

THE PIGMIES AT CAIRO.

The "Globe" remarks:—There are many interesting facts in the papers about the pigmies who are coming over to this country. "Life in the forest," says the "Express," "is dreary in the extreme. It is always twilight, the sun never penetrates through the dense foliage, and for nine months of the year it pours with rain." An English summer will make the poor fellows feel quite homesick.

They are not dandies. Their whole personal belongings, we read, consist of a poisoned spear or two, an old clay cooking-pot, and a scrap of skin round the waist. They should create a sensation on church parade.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Khedivial mail S.S. "Prince Abbas" will leave Alexandria on Wednesday for Piræus, Smyrna, Mitylene and Constantinople.

The Papayanni liner "Belgravian" arrived in England yesterday and the same company's liner "Flavian" left England for Alexandria on 3rd inst.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London, April 21.

It has been ruled that in future the employment of officers as attachés of foreign armies in the field will not reckon as active service in the field for the purposes of the grant of a foreign decoration. The grants of medals and clasps by the Egyptian and other Governments and the reckoning of war service of officers in the employment of those Governments will be dependent on the express sanction of the Army Council.

Captain C. G. Grazebrook, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Cairo, has been ordered home for two years' duty at the Depot, Omagh.

Major J. A. Hope, Depot, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on promotion, has been posted to the 3rd Battalion in Bermuda, and Captain H. C. Warre, D.S.O., on return to regimental duty from staff employment, has been posted to the same battalion.

The 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C., at Bareilly, defeated the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in the final of the Infantry Polo Tournament in India lately. The Seaforths, it may be remembered, had a splendid reputation when at Cairo last year, and the defeat of their team came as a bit of a surprise.

The cruise of the combined Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets in the Levant will last for a month. Much useful practical manœuvring based on the "blue-water school" doctrine of crushing an enemy to our naval supremacy will be carried out, and ports will be visited by detached cruisers for the purpose of showing the flag.

London, April 27.

As was anticipated in these notes some time ago, Brigadier-General G.M. Bullock, C.B., who has been in temporary command of the British troops in Egypt since the retirement of Major-General Slade, has been confirmed in that appointment, to the great gratification of the many friends of the hero of Colenso and Honingspruit.

In the new infantry drill sanctioned by the Army Council the ancient custom of rifle regiments presenting arms with unfixed bayonets, and marching past at the trail, has been resumed. These differences from the Line regiments were highly prized by the gallant "Green Jackets" and their revival will be learned with pleasure by the foreign service battalions of the Cameronians, Royal Irish Rifles, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the Rifle Brigade.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, the life dream of Cecil Rhodes, is making good progress, having been completed almost to Kalomo, which is about 100 miles north of the Victoria Falls. From the latter point the line will be continued via Broken Hill to tap that mining country, rich in copper and zinc. The Falls Bridge will be open early in June for traffic. In addition to the important bearing which the line will have on British commerce, it will be possessed of immense strategical importance, not the least of which will be the easy transfer of troops from Egypt to the Cape and vice-versa. A French settlement at Fashoda would have been fatal to that.

A London contemporary has just caused a great sensation by announcing that fifteen of our battleships are unfit to go into action owing to faulty guns. A lengthy article on the subject alleges that the 12-inch mark VIII. guns, which constitute the principal armament of fifteen out of thirty-seven of our battleships of the latest type, are incapable of firing more than fifty full charges under active service conditions. The most recent type of the 6-inch gun, which is largely mounted in the secondary batteries of our battleships and cruisers, is also condemned. It is further stated that the 12-inch guns of the "Majestic" class of battleship have also failed to stand the test of hard service, and still worse, that a shell burst in seven out of sixteen big guns on board British-built Japanese battleships. The article points out that the facts are indisputable, and that now is the time to act and have our fleet equipped with the best type of guns obtainable.

VISITORS LIST.

WINDSOR HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. Lange de Mieux, Mr. Leslie Black, Mr. Gagonelli, Mr. Coidan, Mr. Acheson, Mr. Pokmezian, Mr. Ohanian, Mr. Murrel-Wright, Mr. Bahari, Dr. Phitaco, Mr. and Mrs. Berla, Mr. P. Coucoutzi, Mr. N. Saliba, Capt. Halley, Baron de Brockdorff, Le Comte de Sizzi-Noris, Mr. Boulad, Mr. Mathiopoulos, Dr. Stiassin, Mr. Aders, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Doulcaridis, S.E. Saleh Bey Zaphen Pasha, Mr. G. Martin, Mr. Aérout Bey, Mr. Humpreys, Mr. and Mrs. Naeff, Mr. Matsoukis, Mr. E. Centelli, Mr. M. Schüller, Mr. Kitroeff, Mr. Malezian, Mr. Crewe, Mr. H. G. Andres, Mr. and Mrs. Robaly and family, Mr. and Mrs. Manzalaoui, Mr. Proja, Mr. and Mrs. Bigiavi, Mr. Perry, Mr. Berekatty, Mr. Stefanados, Dr. Manolakis, Mr. Moraïtopoulos, Mr. Kalambakidès, Mr. Testa, Mr. Mansfield, Abaza Bey, Mr. O. Formstecher, Mr. John Edleman, Mr. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Débonne and family, Mr. and Mrs. Saraffy and family, Mr. Thorou, Mr. de Cramer, Dr. Choueri, Mr. H. Ebano, Mr. and Mrs. Cortazzi, Mr. Normandeau Eng. Stöffler, Capt. Borton, M. Pearson.

GRAND HOTEL BONNARD,
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8s. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
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Open all the year round.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. — LIFT. — MODERATE CHARGES

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BEST CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.
English and Foreign Prescriptions carefully prepared by Certificated Chemists.
ALWAYS IN STOCK LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH PROPRIETARY ARTICLES & SPECIALITIES

Anglo-American Nile Steamer,
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RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSES CO. LD.

La souscription est ouverte a Paris et en Egypte, le 6 Mai 1905 et sera close le 14 Mai 1905, ou avant cette date a la faculte du Conseil d'Administration.

L'ANGLO EGYPTIAN BANK LIMITED. recevra les souscriptions, au Caire et a Alexandrie.

THE IBRAHIMIEH PLOUGHING COMPANY.

Société Anonyme Egyptienne Autorisée par Décret Khédivial

CAPITAL ACTUEL 40.000 £

AUGMENTATION DE CAPITAL

Le CAPITAL de la Société est porté à £ 120,000, représenté par 24,000 Actions de £ 5 l'une.

EMISSION PUBLIQUE

de 16,000 Actions au porteur de £ 5 nominales.

L'Emission est faite à £ 6 par titre, payables :

£ 2 1/4 à la Souscription ;
£ 1 à la répartition ;
£ 1 le 1er Juillet 1905 ;
£ 1 3/4 le 1er Septembre 1905,

avec faculté de libération anticipée sous déduction d'un intérêt de cinq pour cent l'an.

La souscription est ouverte :

En France : aux guichets de la Sté Gle pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie.

En Egypte : à la Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte, au Caire et à Alexandrie ;
à L'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Limited, au Caire et à Alexandrie.

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Maître CARTON de WIART.

Censeurs

MM. G. MERZBACH et V. MOSSERI.

L'Emission est faite en vertu de la Délibération prise par l'Assemblée Générale dans sa Séance Extraordinaire du 8 Mars 1905.

Aux termes de l'Article 6 des Statuts, les porteurs des Actions antérieurement émises ont un droit de préférence à la Souscription des Actions nouvelles, dans la proportion des Titres par eux possédés, c'est-à-dire de deux actions nouvelles pour une ancienne.

Messieurs les porteurs d'actions, qui entendent exercer ce droit, sont prévenus que leurs souscriptions seront reçues de ce jour au 14 MAI 1905.

CONDITIONS

Les Actions créées au taux nominal de £ 5 sont émises au prix de £ 6 chacune.

L'excédent au-dessus du pair sera mis à la réserve.

Ces Actions sont émises en vue de l'augmentation de l'outillage de la Société, de l'augmentation du nombre de ses laboureuses à vapeur, de l'installation d'ateliers et de l'augmentation du fonds de roulement pour l'extension de son exploitation.

Les actions nouvelles jouiront des mêmes droits au dividende que les anciennes.

Quant à l'intérêt statutaire, il sera calculé sur le premier versement à compter de la clôture de la souscription ; et, pour les versements ultérieurs, aux dates indiquées ci-dessus.

GARANTIE

La Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte garantit la somme nécessaire pour représenter 6 0/0 du capital nominal de 120,000 Livres Sterling sur les deux premiers exercices. 25908

THE SPHINX EXCAVATIONS.

MR. COVINGTON'S PLANS.

By permission of Fakhry Pasha a meeting will be held at the Egyptian Institute on the 12th inst. at 4 p.m. to consider the question of clearing the Sphinx. As this is a question of great interest to the public not only of Egypt, but Europe and America, we feel ourselves justified in giving *in extenso* the object of the promoters of this great scheme, as shown in a circular which will accompany each invitation to the above-mentioned meeting.

For some time past a project has been under consideration for clearing away the sand which for centuries has been accumulating around the Sphinx, and which is daily covering it more and more. But beyond the mere clearing of the great monument, it is hoped that the operations will also result in important discoveries throwing light upon its origin and history.

It is the opinion of experts, that to ensure the lasting nature of the work, it should comprise not only the clearance of the Sphinx itself, but also the cutting of a wide sloping trench, starting from the now buried fore-paws and leading in a S.E. direction through the sandhills opposite to the edge of the cultivated lands below. By this method it is considered that the action of the prevailing N.W. winds would in a great measure prevent the part excavated from being again filled up.

It is admitted that the adoption of this system would largely increase the cost of the operations, but against this may be set off the probable discovery of many antiquities in the enlarged area.

Plans and estimates have been submitted to Professor Maspero, Director-General of the Antiquities Department, who has not only given his approval, but has expressed his willingness to co-operate in the work. The result of communications with the Antiquities Department has been to show that upon a proper application being made, supported by a duly appointed committee, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining the necessary permission from the Government.

It is suggested that the work should be carried out under the direction of Professor Maspero, with whom would be associated Mr. Dow Covington, who has already had considerable experience in Egyptian antiquarian research ; the operation to be always subject to the control and approval of the committee for that purpose.

Besides, Professor Maspero, Professor Sayce, Professor Flinders Petrie, Mr. John Ward, and other Egyptologists have expressed their approval of the scheme. Also a considerable number of residents in Egypt and visitors have signified their willingness to be associated with it.

The realisation of the project must depend upon the financial support it meets with, and on this point it is necessary that reliable information be obtained before the work can be taken in hand. The total cost, according to a careful estimation, would be £4,000 ; and although by certain modifications in the plans, and in regard to labour, this sum is capable of considerable reduction, it is thought that it would be unsafe to reckon the expense at less than three-fourths of the above figure.

Mr. Covington recently submitted to the laboratory of the Survey Department no less than 18 samples of representative cement from the exterior and interior of the 1st and 2nd Pyramids, the Temple of the Sphinx, and of the Sphinx itself. The results of this analysis and the comparisons of the various cements used have proved of great importance and interest, but are of such a technical nature that they are hardly capable of being treated in a manner intelligible to any but specialists. These results will be published by the Antiquities Service during the coming season, when we shall be glad to give the general results to our readers.

SPORT AND PLAY.

ALEXANDRIA SPORTING CLUB.

OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The first round of the ladies' doubles is to be played off before the 12th inst., the final will be played on the 13th inst. Miss Pitner and Miss E. Pitner play Mrs. Harvey and Miss Alderson ; Miss Allen and Miss E. Allen play Miss Peel and Miss G. Peel.

The first round of the mixed doubles is to be played off before the 13th inst., the second before the 15th. H. B. Carver and Miss Allen play Major Gamble and Miss Pitner ; Mr. Fenderl and Miss Fenderl play O. J. Finney and Miss Alderson ; Capt. Evans and — play R. Percival and Miss Peel ; R. Basset and Mrs. Logan bye.

The first and second round of the gentlemen's singles are to be played off before the 13th inst., the third round before the 17th inst., H. B. Carver bye, N. Haselden bye, R. Thomas bye, R. Michlavetz bye, A. J. Finney bye, E. Guarino bye, R. C. Chevalier bye, M. Fenderl plays R. Hichling, E. Eeman bye, R. Salome bye, R. Percival bye, Capt. Evans bye, R. Cumming bye, Major Gamble bye, P. Cornish bye, R. Tamvaco bye.

The first and second rounds of the gentlemen's doubles are to be played off before the 13th inst., the third before the 17th inst. Foster and Carver bye, Major Gamble and Carver bye, Finney and Guarrino play Cumming and Percival, Capt. Evans and — play Chevalier and Landor, Salome and Tamvaco play Haselden and Cornish, Capt. Risch and Basset play Fenderl and —, Bartlett and Hemp bye, Marsden and Thomas bye.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER
BREMEN.
YEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Manager of certain good eerales.
Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down this very Bremen Beer or Beer.
25911-3-4-6

STRICTURE AND KIDNEY DISEASE

HOW BEER AFFECTED THE KIDNEYS.

Cured 2 Years Ago—Still Well To-Day.

54, Brighton Place, Hampton Square,
Sheen Lane, Mortlake,
London, England.

For nearly 19 years I suffered from stricture and kidney disease, and many a time have I laid on the bedroom floor writhing in agony. Twice I have been in hospital and undergone operations for the stricture. Never, as long as I live, shall I forget what I went through then. The doctors said I could not live another three months, yet I can truly say that, although two years have passed since then, I was never better in my life than I am to-day.

My illness came on in this way : One day at my work I strained my back, and afterwards I suffered from severe cutting pains, just over where the kidneys are, especially when I stooped. I could not sleep well at nights, and there were distressing urinary disorders. I was miserable and out of sorts, and although the doctor did all he could for me, I got worse instead of better. If I had a glass of beer it irritated my kidneys so much that I had to keep to my bed for a week, but since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I can enjoy my glass without feeling a bit the worse for it.

It wasn't until I had finished the fourth box of Doan's Pills that they seemed to be doing me any good, but I persisted with the medicine, and with the fifth box there was a decidedly freer action of the bladder. No other medicine had ever helped me at all, and you can imagine how delighted I was at this relief. For six months I continued with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and then I was entirely cured of the stricture and kidney disease. From that day to this there hasn't been any sign of the old complaints returning.

My suffering and my cure are well-known to hundreds of men I have worked with in London, and I am sure that had I not used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when I did, I should never have lived.

(Signed) Geo. Priest.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at 13 P.T. per box, or P.T. 71 for 6 boxes ; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt,—Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER
BREMEN.
Obtainable from every Respectable Firm In Cairo, Alexandria & the Sudan.
Otherwise apply to
E. J. FLEURENT, Cairo. F. MICALLEF, Sole Agent, 11, Rue Mosquée, Alexandrie.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

May.

Sat. 6 H.H. the Khedivah receives European ladies. 4 to 5 p.m.
A. C. C. grounds: Cricket. E. T. C. *v.* T. H. Marsden's XI. 2 p.m.
British Rifle Club (Alex.). Practice on Mustapha Range. 2.30 p.m. Match Sergts. 2nd Royal Berks. *v.* team from B. R. C. (Alex.) 3 p.m.
A. S. C. grounds. 1st Summer Meeting. (Second day). 3.30 p.m.
Alhambra. Italian operetta company. 9 p.m.

Sun. 7 Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m.
New Khedivial Hotel. M. Calise's grand Concert. 5 p.m.

Sat. 13 Celebration of Mohamed Aly Centenary.

Tues. 16 Behera Co.'s Offices. Extraordinary General Meeting. 3.30 p.m.

CAIRO.

May.

Sat. 6 National Bank. Extraordinary General Meeting. 4 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.
Trocadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.

Fri. 12 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghizeh Boys' Band in afternoon.

Mon. 8 Meeting of Egyptian Institute. 4 p.m.

Sat. 13 Mohamed Aly Centenary. Grand River Fête.

Tues. 16 Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Fri. 19 Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Centenary of Mohamed Aly. — The illustrious founder of the Khedivial dynasty, whose centenary Egypt is preparing to celebrate, would be much delighted with the progress made by his adopted country, if he could return to these realms once more. It is also certain that he would be particularly struck with the good work of the Berlitz schools, which have done so much to spread the love of languages in Egypt, and by the wonderful method have made their study easy and rapid. 25909-1

The Splendid Hotels of Egypt Company.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

MM. les actionnaires de la Société sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire le Mercredi 24 Mai 1905 à quatre heures de l'après-midi dans les bureaux de MM. J. L. Menasce figlio & Co. à Alexandrie.

Ordre du jour

Approbation de l'achat de l'immeuble, de la dénomination et du fonds du "New Khedivial Hotel" à Alexandrie.

Tout actionnaire, possesseur de cinq actions au moins a le droit d'assister et prendre part à l'Assemblée Générale.

Le dépôt des actions devra être fait cinq jours au moins avant le jour de l'Assemblée, à la banque J. L. Menasce figlio & Co.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration,
Jacques de Menasce.

Alexandrie, le 6 Mai 1905. 25905-1

Fayoum Light Railways Company.

AVIS

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la Fayoum Light Railways Company sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire pour le vendredi 12 Mai 1905 à 4 heures de l'après-midi au Siège de la Société au Caire, Sharia Tewfik, numéro 11.

Ordre du jour :

Rapport du Conseil d'Administration avec présentation des comptes depuis le 1er Mars 1904 jusqu'au 28 Février 1905 ;
Rapport des Censeurs ;
Approbation des comptes du susdit exercice ;
Fixation de l'indemnité des censeurs pour la période écoulée ;
Nomination des Censeurs pour l'année en cours.

Pour prendre part à l'Assemblée il faut être propriétaire de dix actions au moins déposées trois jours au moins avant la réunion soit au plus tard le 9 Mai 1905 dans l'un des lieux ci-après indiqués où seront délivrées aux déposants des Cartes d'Admission à l'Assemblée.

Les dépôts d'Actions seront reçus :
Au Siège Social de la Société au Caire, Sharia Tewfik, maison numéro 11 ;
A la Banque Impériale Ottomane au Caire et à Alexandrie ;
A l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank au Caire et à Alexandrie.

Peuvent assister à l'Assemblée mais sans droit de vote les porteurs de dix Obligations au moins qui justifieront de même du dépôt de leurs obligations effectué dans le délai et l'un des lieux sus-indiqués.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration.
Georges Wissa.

Le Caire le 24 Avril 1905. 25841-2*-2

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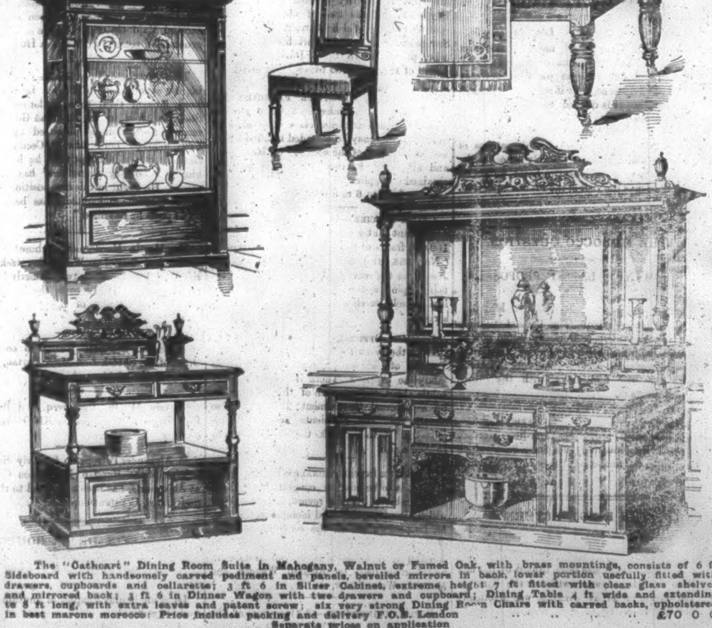
HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c., always ready for immediate shipment. A house furnished throughout in three days



The "Cathcart" Dining Room Suite in Mahogany, Walnut or Fumed Oak, with brass mountings, consists of 6 ft Sideboard with handsomely carved pediment and panels, bevelled mirrors in back, lower portion usefully fitted with drawers, cupboards and cellarette; 3 ft 6 in Silver Cabinet, extreme height 7 ft fitted with clear glass shelves and mirrored back; 3 ft 6 in Dinner Wagon with two drawers and cupboard; Dining Table 4 ft wide and extending to 8 ft long, with extra leaves and patent screw; six very strong Dining Room Chairs with carved backs, upholstered in best marone morocco. Price includes packing and delivery F.O.B. London £70 0 0
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Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.

25366—31-1-906

UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thinkynge."
Ingoldsby.

A few months ago I lectured in Alexandria on the great philanthropic work carried on in England by Dr. Barnardo, with whose institutions I was for many years connected. Recently I forwarded the MS. of my lecture to one who is longing to commence in Cairo work for the good of the native poor of that city.

In returning it to me this gentleman says:—"I was one who knew of Dr. Barnardo's work in a general way, but I now understand it, and it is my desire to do in Cairo a work similar to his, beginning with a few poor boys, and if God wills that it grows into a large work, I am willing to give my life to it."

Simple as this statement is, it is full of the deepest meaning, and I trust that ere long we shall be hearing of the steady progress of this really important step in the direction of the upliftment of the Egyptian street Arab. I do not for a moment believe that the difficulties in Cairo will be one whit greater than those that Dr. Barnardo so successfully overcame in London, for I think the craftiness and deceit of the London street urchin would successfully compete with that of the Egyptian, in whatever direction it may be displayed.

It would give me much pleasure to go to Cairo and repeat my lecture there some evening, if those in that city who are interested in philanthropic work would care to listen to the story of Dr. Barnardo's work in London, its inception, its progress, and its present extensive ramifications.

It is a marvellous story of a wonderful work done by the remarkable man who was raised up to carry it out. History repeats itself, and now another young medical man is entering upon a similar effort for the benefit of humanity. May his efforts be blessed in like manner!

Female education and sanitation are spoken of as the two most pressing wants of the Egyptian nation, in the very interesting conversation between two natives, from the pen of the writer who signs himself "A Native of Upper Egypt," which appeared in yesterday's "Gazette."

Probably he will go fully into these matters in his next contribution. Female education is truly described as a great and urgent need, and it ought to be at once taken in hand, not only as regards the usual school training of children, but the fitting of girls for domestic life, and above all for the proper rearing of children.

Under present conditions happy-go-lucky seems to be the rule, and the life or death of the infant a mere question of chance and stamina. Whether in the villages or the large towns of Egypt, one hears the same tale of maternal indifference or carelessness, and of very little effort to bring about a better understanding of a mother's duties to her offspring.

Mohamedanism has to advance with the times as well as everything else, and it should be easy to formulate a system of instruction on social questions in which Moslem, Copt, and Western Christian could meet on one common ground and unite in a great effort to instruct the native in the first principles of producing and rearing healthy children.

I venture to say that if this were done the statistics as to infant mortality in the quinquennium 1906-10 would show far different figures from that of the last five years.

It may be thought that I am looking very far ahead, for if the same easy-going method of compiling statistics obtains in the future as in the past, we may expect the said statistics for 1906-10 to make their appearance somewhere between 1920 and 1925!

It is now some months since several letters appeared in the "Gazette" on the subject of the great mortality among infants and young children shown in the last published statistics (1886-90). We are still without any later figures and it certainly *does* seem extraordinary that this should be so.

However imperfect the statistical machinery may be, the publication of these returns at all evidences the fact that some system of registration has prevailed in past years. Why, then, are so many years allowed to elapse before the public are placed in possession of facts of so vital a nature to a nation's welfare as those relating to the births and deaths which take place? It seems as if not only the whip but the *spur* want applying to those responsible for the publication of statistics of this kind, and that they should not only be asked for, but demanded, in the public interest.

It was somewhat disappointing to find in Lord Cromer's Report that the only reference to this subject (page 70, section 82) was to a heavy mortality among children in Cairo in the spring of 1904, and no allusion at all to the absence of the statistics that has been so much commented on.

And when one turns to section 105 (Statistical Bureau), page 84, and finds that, referring to those branches of the Government service which "perform a certain amount of statistical work," Lord Cromer writes:—"The first step to be taken is manifestly to tabulate all these classes of statistics. Then the subjects most urgently calling for attention should be selected, and the collection of the necessary data organised." we seem to be within measurable distance of getting what we want, especially as his lordship has put the work in hand, and expresses a hope that in his next Report he may be able to state more fully the further developments that are possible and desirable.

Meanwhile we must hope that the belated mortality returns will soon make their appearance. That it has been possible to do work requiring much skill in the compilation of statistics in the past—and to do it well—is shown by a reference to Lord Cromer's report for 1898, in which (page 59) he alludes to the admirable manner in which the Census returns and tables had been produced under the supervision of Boinet Bey.

It is quite unnecessary to point out how necessary it is to have the fullest particulars obtainable as to the recent mortality among young children. Without them there can be no possible means of judging how far the returns of the last 15 years have been affected by the steady progress of the country. The increasing prosperity of the fellaheen may have contributed to greatly lessen the fearful mortality of past years, or it may have had just the opposite effect.

It is probable that the former is the case, but in the absence of full information it is impossible to do more than express the hope that it may turn out that the average has been very greatly reduced from the figures of 1886-90.

A comparison of Lord Cromer's Report for 1904 with that of only 10 years ago shows in a very striking manner the immense increase in the various departments of work that have to be dealt with, and should make one very chary of pointing out shortcomings. At the same time it is quite necessary to draw attention to the absence of statistics vital to the well-being of the Egyptian people, and to press for their publication.

T. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

One of the most interesting additions to Bell's Colonial Library is the "Courtships of Catherine the Great,"* by Philip W. Sergeant. The Semiramis of the North evokes as much interest as Queen Elizabeth or Mary Queen of Scots, and in company with Frederick of Prussia, Maria Theresa, and Louis XIV., Catherine the Great will also stand out in history as one of the greatest sovereigns of the eighteenth century. Mr. Sergeant has confined himself to the amorous side of Catherine's character, and the passions of this polyandrous potentate for Tchernichef, Narishkin, Saltikof, Gregory Orlof, Alexis Orlof, Patiomkin, Zavadofsky, Zoritch, Korsakof, Lanskoi, Yermolof, Mamonof, Zubof, and others are dealt with in a bright and easy historical manner. The book is well worth reading and is very well got up. At the present time, when Russia occupies the chief share of the world's attention, the history of its Court a century ago should attract many readers.

The †Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is a substantial volume, and is especially valuable for its report of the register of copyrights on copyright legislation. The report deals with present copyright legislation, textual revision, copyright beneficiaries, subject matter of copyright, right of translation, term of protection, statutory formalities, filing of titles, deposit of copies, notice of copyright, copyright in Hawai, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, international copyright relations, copyright office administration, recommendation, appendix, a list of all United States copyright enactments, 1783 to 1904, with notations of modifications, amendments, and repeals, and a useful list of foreign copyright laws in force, with a large number of citations of printed texts and translations. When the Capitulations are abolished and the Ministry of Justice sets about drafting a copyright law for Egypt this report should be valuable for reference. In looking through it we note that there appears to be only one work cited in the report dealing with copyright in the Ottoman Dominions, Francescantonio de Marchi's "La Propriété litteraire, artistique et industrielle en Turquie et en Egypte" (Paris, 1880).

* The Courtships of Catherine the Great. By Philip W. Sergeant, M.A., late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. George Bell and Sons, London. 7s. 6d.

† Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Washington Government Printing Office.

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

MR. ATCHERLEY'S THEORY.

"Engineering," in an article on Mr. Atcherley's theory, remarks:—

A most important step towards further elucidation of the matter is contained in Mr. Atcherley's paper, where, in conjunction with Professor Karl Pearson, he has reduced the problem of the internal stresses in a dam, to the solution of a partial differential equation of a very simple form. An arithmetical solution of this equation, satisfying the boundary conditions to any desired degree of approximation, is always possible, whatever may be the shape of the profile; but the labour necessary is somewhat appalling to contemplate, and it is to be hoped that the mathematicians will succeed in finding some more direct methods, in the case of a few simple forms at any rate. The values of the internal stresses deduced for these would then indicate the general nature of the stresses in the more complicated cases. Unfortunately, even then the nature of the result obtained will still be dependent on the assumptions made as to the conditions at the base of the dam, which, it will be remembered, is the whole point at issue; so that the matter, from a practicable point of view, is not so far advanced as might be supposed.

As matters stand it appears probable that if a dam is to be treated as merely resting on a horizontal foundation, and is prevented from sliding solely by friction, Mr. Atcherley's assumptions are not far from the truth, and there is a real danger of failure by tension at the base. If, on the other hand, the dam is to be considered as "mortised" into its foundations, it is difficult to see how it could yield in the way suggested without at the same time rending in pieces the solid rock below it. The fact that masonry dams designed solely on the principle of keeping the line of resistance of the weight and water pressure within the middle third of each horizontal section have stood well seems to show that there is no necessity for engineers to neglect the assistance the dam may receive from its being mortised into its foundations.

Yet in view of the immense interests at stake, the advisers of the Egyptian Government are undoubtedly wise in deciding not to raise the Assouan barrage at the present moment, though it is quite possible that a couple of years' further experience and research may justify the engineers in proceeding with the work at a later date. For other reasons the postponement is not entirely a misfortune, as it appears that speculation, in the improvement of land values by irrigation, is threatening the prosperity of the country. This gambling fever may receive a timely check by the knowledge that the intended works may not only be postponed, but may, perhaps, be absolutely abandoned. In any case, in view of the doubts raised by Mr. Atcherley's paper, the engineers to the structure must congratulate themselves on the fact that the dam in the prospect of having its height subsequently raised was made much stronger for its actual load than the older theory indicated as necessary. Sir Benjamin Baker has consequently been able to entirely reassure the Egyptian authorities as regards the existing state of affairs. There has, it is true, been some erosion of the rock at the tail of the dam, brought about by the discharge from the sluices. This has not, however, in any point yet advanced nearer than some 40 ft. or 50 ft. from the tail, and protective works are being undertaken to limit the extent of the damage, so as to prevent any possibility of the undermining of the dam.

GERMAN SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

It is stated that the Atlas Steamship Company of Bremen, which is intimately associated with the Argo Shipping Company, is to specially serve the interests of the Argo Company and the North German Lloyd Company in the Mediterranean. The Atlas steamers will maintain a service between the Spanish and Italian ports, and collect freight at Genoa and Naples for the steamers of the North German Lloyd which call at those ports. In addition to acting as a feeder to the Lloyd Company, it is proposed to extend the service of the Atlas steamers as far as the Levant, and thus bring competition into play with the Hamburg shipping companies. The scheme further projects the collection by Atlas steamers of steerage passengers from different Mediterranean ports for transport to Naples and Genoa for transhipment to vessels belonging to the North German Lloyd Company.

NEW RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

Our Suez Correspondent writes:—I am requested by several residents of Suez to point out that the new time-table of the Egyptian Railway Administration, which came into force on the 1st May, is in no way satisfactory for Suez. Passengers leaving Suez by the 7.35 a.m. train only reach Alexandria by the slow train stopping at various stations between Benha and Alexandria at 5.50 p.m., instead of 3 p.m., as per the previous time-table, and if they have to wait at Benha for the Cairo express will then arrive at Alexandria at 50 p.m., after a very trying ride of 127 hours and 15 minutes. According to the old arrangements the duration of the journey from Suez to Alexandria was only 7 hours and a half! A train will leave Port Said at 11.55 a.m. and arrive at Benha at 4.17 p.m., in time for the Cairo express, and if it could be arranged for the morning train to leave Suez at 10.10 a.m. instead of 7.35, as last year, passengers would catch at Ismailia the Port Said train which arrives at 1.30 p.m., and thus the Suez passengers could reach Alexandria by the Cairo express at 7.50 p.m.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."

HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."—
DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

W. E. Griffith, Comean, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larne, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Foot Ball Team, writes:

"As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty indorsement." Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 906 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 166, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2905 Polk street, NE.:

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with DR. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Alexandria, Egypt.

MEDITERRANEAN COAL TRADE.

The United States Consul-General at Marseilles reports that the coal imports at the port of Marseilles during the first six months of 1904 were as follow:—British Cardiff, 318,405 tons; British gas coal, 56,867 tons; German industrial, 49,748 tons; American, 3,682 tons; total, 428,702 tons. The total receipts of coal from all sources at this city during 1903 were 1,774,000 tons, of which 956,099 tons were of foreign origin. Of the foreign coals, 484,620 tons were taken up by navigation trade. The domestic production of coal in 1903 was considerably in excess of that of any previous year, the recently-announced figures being as follow:—1901, 32 325,000 tons; 1902, 30,000,000 tons; 1903, 35,000,000 tons. The French consumption in 1903 amounted to 47,000,000 tons, the excess over the quantity produced being supplied by Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and the United States. Standard navigation coal is now being sold in Marseilles under a local agreement by which the price is maintained at 22s. 6d. ($5 84). British industrial coals have ruled lower, but are being undersold by German coals, which accounts for the growing volume of receipts from German sources throughout the Mediterranean. The freight on Westphalian coals by the Rhine to Rotterdam ($1.10) enables them to be put on board at Rotterdam at from $1.95 to $2.02 per ton. From Rotterdam to the Mediterranean the freights are about the same as on British coal, but there is not any export tax. A Westphalian syndicate has established selling agencies at Marseilles, Nantes, St. Nazaire, and Caen. The exports from Germany to France by land and sea have increased as follows:—1901, 1.565,000 tons; 1902, 1,718,000 tons; 1903, 2,065,000 tons. Marseilles received 28,000 tons from Germany in 1902 and 115,000 tons in 1903. The prospect is that, at the end of the year, the local selling agreement will meet German prices in every respect.

It is understood that German shippers are planning a general invasion of the Mediterranean next year, as a means of relieving domestic congestion. A depressed German iron market has compelled the miners to force their coal upon the export trade at less than domestic rates, or to suspend operations. Special advantages for rail and ocean transportation are expected to favor the former course. Genoa, a port frequented by numerous German vessels, is to be the principal point of attack. It is proposed to screen the German coal upon its arrival, dispose of the best to interior customers, and look to German navigation companies to take the rest. The United States has lost interest in the Mediterranean market for the present. American shippers can enter this market profitably only under exceptional circumstances, when prices are low at home and freight rates reasonable. So long as Americal coal companies live in the present only, they will have occasional speculative opportunities to sell coal in Europe. Prudent operators must perceive, however, that, with the production increasing at its present rate the time will inevitably come when a foreign market must be sought and retained permanently. When that time comes, either the mine owners or the railroads for them will provide cheap ocean transportation under conditions which will enable them to make long-time European contracts. If profits cannot be found in transportation, they will have to be found in mining.

CHARLES JAMES FOX AND EGYPT.

Among the Bunbury Correspondance, which is coming under the hammer on the 18th inst., are some important letters from Charles James Fox to his brother General Fox. One of them deals with Egypt. Writing on May 15, 1801, and after referring to "the fate of Egypt," he says:—

"Why Egypt should be of such importance either to the French or to us I never could discover, and I have always thought the Expedition there the foolishest part, perhaps the only foolish part of Bonaparte's conduct unless perhaps he had some views not connected with the internal Politicks of France of which we are not informed or (which I have always suspected) that he had a desire to be out of the way of either accepting or refusing the command of an army to invade England. I hope we shall soon hear that it is over, and with as little slaughter as possible, whichever way it ends. Both armies have what we used to call at Newmarket a good hedge; since the vanquished will probably be able to return to their country, while the conquerors must remain in Egypt."

NAVAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Friday.

Six torpedo-boat destroyers are due at Port Said from Malta on Sunday and Monday for Colombo, via., the "Arun," "Dee," "Boyne," "Ettrick," "Exe," and "Itchen." They are 25-knot boats, of 540 tons, with a forecastle, and are very strongly built.

OUR POETS' CORNER.

THE HOSPITAL.

BY BARONESS DE MALORTIE.

Put forth Thy hand, as once Thou didst [to him
Who on the stormy waters came to Thee,
It is the same, so tender, yet so strong—
But scarred—for me.

Have I forgotten that the wound is there,
Has majesty made less Thy love sublime,
The cross, the thorns, a broken human [heart,
They all—were Thine.

O seek me, then, so worthless and so base
I cannot even come to Thee alone,
How shall I find Thy holy dwelling place,
Or reach—Thy throne.

I would not wait for death, or Heaven, or [Hell,
But now my God, O now pray come to me
Let me the beauty of Thy presence feel,
And worship—Thee

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Khartoum, up to 12 noon on Thursday the 1st June 1905 for the purchase of the following Postage Stamps:—(defaced)

Sudan Postage Stamps face value about £E. [illegible] m/m
Egyptian " " " [illegible] m/m
Foreign " " " [illegible] m/m

Persons wishing to tender can consult the Specification at the above Office any day from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Fridays and General Holidays.

Tenders must be submitted on stamped paper: they should be addressed to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, in a sealed envelope bearing the inscription "Tenders for purchase of Obliterated Sudan Postage Stamps."

The above Sudan Stamps can also be obtained in complete sets at the rate of 30 m/m a set but not less than four sets can be sold.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

(Signed) H. L. [illegible],
[illegible] R. A.
Asst.-Director of Posts and Telegraphs.
Khartoum, 6th April 1905. [illegible]

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

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CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

L'AFFAIRE STAGNI—SALINAS
(*Arrêt du 3 mai*).

Attendu que les intimés Fratelli Salinas, courtiers en valeurs et membres de la respective association achetaient aux appelants G. Stagni fils, le 30 juin 1903, pour compte de la National Bank of Egypt, 2266 obligations du chemin de fer Kéneh-Assouan, au prix de £97 avec un courtage de 1/8 % sur la valeur nominale, à payer par chacune des parties; que cette opération était constatée par 2 notes envoyées aux vendeurs et aux acheteurs à 2 heures p.m. du même jour, ainsi libellées:

Alexandrie, le 30 juin 1903.
Messieurs G. Stagni figli, en ville.
Nous avons l'honneur de vous confirmer les opérations faites entre nous ce jour et nous vous prions de vouloir bien en prendre note.
Vous avez acheté :
Vous avez vendu au comptant-livraison des titres en Obligations 2266 de £ 20 nominales, soit £ 45.320 nominales Kéneh-Assouan Railway Ld à £ 97. Courtage 1/8 % sur le nominal.

Note semblable, avec mention inverse—vous avez acheté—à la National Bank.

Attendu que Salinas Frères ne révélaient pas, jusqu'à la conclusion de l'affaire le nom de l'acheteur, mais que le fait qu'ils n'achetaient pas pour leur propre compte résulte à l'évidence, non seulement du libellé des notes, ainsi que de ce que vendeur et acheteur leur payaient un courtage, mais encore d'une lettre que les appelants eux-mêmes produisent aux débats, dans laquelle Carlo Salinas leur disait, le même jour vers 1 heure p.m. "Ho terminato le £45,320 nominale obligazioni Keneh-Assouan à 97 % condizioni titoli Alessandria denaro contanti."

Que Stagni figli eux-mêmes attribuent aux fratelli Salinas la qualité d'intermédiaires, dans leur lettre du 7 juillet 1903, où ils disent: "nous vous avons autorisés à finir à ces conditions, soit 97, transport des titres à votre charge, réponse entre 1 heure et 1 h. 1/2."

Attendu que c'est donc à tort que les appelants prétendent soutenir qu'il y a 2 contrats—l'un passé entre eux et Salinas frères, et l'autre entre ceux-ci et la National Bank, et qu'il s'agit en réalité d'un seul et même contrat, où il y a un vendeur, Stagni, un acheteur, National Bank, et un intermédiaire, Salinas, responsable de l'exécution envers les deux parties.

Attendu qu'aux termes de l'art. 81 du Code de Com. le courtier qui n'aura pas nommé son client, au moment de l'opération, est responsable de l'exécution, soit de la livraison et du paiement de ce qu'il aura vendu ou acheté, et est considéré comme commissionnaire;

Que d'après l'art. 86 du même code, le commissionnaire est obligé personnellement envers le commettant et envers celui avec qui il négocie, et il a un recours contre chacune des parties respectivement, sans que celles-ci aient personnellement aucune action l'une contre l'autre;

Qu'en conférant au commissionnaire un recours contre chacune des parties, l'art. 86 lui assure le droit de mettre en présence l'un de l'autre, dans un débat unique, son commettant et celui avec qui il a contracté, bien que ceux-ci n'aient point d'action de l'un à l'autre;

Que non seulement l'art. 86 ne fait aucune restriction et établit ainsi une règle absolue entre toutes personnes, mais qu'on ne saurait admettre d'exception puisqu'un principe supérieur de justice exige que le courtier, considéré comme commissionnaire, qui est attaqué par une des parties, puisse appeler l'autre partie, sans distinction de nationalité, pour voir décider par un seul et même tribunal et par un seul et même jugement les contestations par elles soulevées, afin d'éviter les décisions contradictoires qui l'exposeraient, quand même aucune faute ne lui serait imputable, à supporter une condamnation plus considérable que celle à laquelle l'autre partie serait tenue envers lui; contradiction de décisions qui serait surtout à craindre, si les rapports entre courtier et vendeur d'une part, et courtier et acheteur d'autre part étaient appréciés par des tribunaux appartenant à 2 ordres de juridictions différentes, qui auraient à appliquer deux législations différentes;

Admettre le contraire serait détruire en partie les bienfaits que la Réforme était appelée à réaliser en mettant un terme à la multiplicité des juridictions, et jetterait la perturbation et l'incertitude dans les affaires. Ce grave inconvénient était signalé dans le rapport de la Commission internationale de la réforme judiciaire dans ces termes: chacun des tribunaux appelés à statuer sur une même affaire peut ne pas apprécier le fait et le droit de la même manière et ce même rapport signale aussi les difficultés qui se rencontraient dans les affaires où il y avait lieu à recours en garantie.

Attendu que la question qui divise les parties est celle de savoir si le coupon qui venait à échéance le lendemain du jour de la vente, d'une valeur d'environ 800 £, était ou non compris dans le prix fixé;

Qu'il est constant et plusieurs fois avoué par Stagni que — de ce coupon il n'a point été question entre parties —mais que, disent-ils, ils n'ont point entendu le comprendre dans le prix;

Que puisqu'il est certain qu'il n'a pas été question du tout de ce coupon, il s'agit d'interpréter la convention, aux termes des art. 199 et 311 du C. C. qui prennent en considération d'abord la commune intention des parties, la nature du contrat et les usages;

Attendu que la commune intention des parties paraissait être de faire une opération selon les règles usuelles, puisqu'aucune restriction n'était faite ni aucune explication donnée, pendant tout le temps que les négociations ont duré et jusqu'au "Sta Bene" traditionnel; que ce n'est qu'après coup que Stagni fils ont soulevé la prétention—bene inteso godimento 1o luglio 1903—ce qui ne peut représenter qu'un oubli ou une réticence qu'ils ne peuvent invoquer puisqu'ils étaient tenus d'expliquer à quoi ils s'obligeaient en ce qui concernait la chose vendue, surtout s'ils voulaient s'écarter des usages reçus;

Que la National Bank n'a jamais entendu traiter ex-coupon, cela est dit formellement dans sa lettre du 1er juillet 1903: "—nous sommes acheteurs des obligations Kéneh-Assouan au prix de 97 avec coupon au 1er juillet selon les usages de cette place" — en quoi Salinas sont d'accord, puisque dans leur lettre à Stagni figli du 5 juillet 1903, tout en voulant ménager un ancient client, ils disent—"lorsque le 1er juillet nous avons reçu votre lettre nous communiquant votre prétention que la vente était ex-coupon, nous avons, sans partager votre sentiment, fait refluer cette lettre à la National Bank"—et plus loin—"Vous avez tort d'après nous."

Attendu que dans les contrats de nature commerciale, c'est surtout des usages que l'on doit tenir compte;

Qu'aux termes de l'article 1,159 du Code Nap., ce qui est ambigu s'interprète par ce qui est d'usage dans le pays où le contrat est passé.

Que la Bank of Egypt, l'Anglo Egyptian Bank, la Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio, la Banque Impériale Ottomane et la Banque d'Athènes déclarent que toute transaction en valeurs combinées dans notre pays, d'une valeur cotée ou non cotée à notre bourse, s'entend soumise aux usages et règles de notre place, sauf si l'une des parties stipule, comme condition spéciale, le mode de règlement de la bourse étrangère à laquelle elle entend se conformer.

Que l'Association des courtiers d'Alexandrie déclare que sur une vente faite le 30 Juin 1903 le matin d'un type d'obligation dont le coupon échoit le 1er Juillet le dit coupon appartient, sauf condition spéciale, à l'acheteur.—

Que la Bank of Egypt, la National Bank, la Banque d'Athènes, l'Anglo Egyptian Bank, la Banque Impériale Ottomane, Zervudachi fils, la Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio, Salvago et Co. déclarent qu'il est d'usage et règle de notre place, que dans toutes transactions faites en titres jusqu'au jour fixé pour le paiement du coupon, ce dernier appartient à l'acheteur.

Attendu que la lettre du Crédit Lyonnais ne dit pas le contraire, et ne vise que les affaires d'une bourse étrangère, ce qui n'est pas le cas en l'espèce.

Attendu que la doctrine est d'accord: Wahl—les titres au porteur—dit qu'avec les titres il faut livrer les coupons, si le titre en a été muni. C'est seulement à partir du jour fixé pour le paiement ou pour le détachement du coupon, que celui-ci peut ne pas être livré et la raison en est qu'en général le cours quotidien comprend les intérêts en cours.— (*à suivre*)

CHRONIQUE THEATRALE

THEATRE ALHAMBRA

IL MARCHESE DEL GRILLO

Pour un vendredi la salle de l'Alhambra était exceptionnellement garnie hier soir. La Compagnie Magnani donnait "Il Marchese del Grillo", charmante opérette tirée d'une légende romaine et dont l'auteur du livret, Domenico Berardi, jouait à merveille le principal rôle, Giacomone.

Tous les artistes ont d'ailleurs participé au succès: M. Majeroni a été un excellent Marchese del Grillo; Mme Magnani a été fort bien dans Mlle Olimpia, Mlle Sevres dans Virginia et Mlle Imbimbo dans Rosa.

Ce soir on joue *Coquin de Printemps* qui a déjà obtenu en Allemagne une immense succès.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES
5 mai

Odessa et Cavak ; 63 h., vap. all. Pera, cap. Heinrichs, ton. 1568, à Stross.

6 mai

Trieste ; 6 j. 1/2, vap. ital. Margarida, cap. Troja, ton. 1056, à Pelleranno.
Cardiff ; 15 j 1/2, vap. ang. Daybreak, cap. Morris, ton. 1904, à Barber & Son.
Cardiff ; 15 j. 1/4, vap. ang. Tregothnan, cap. Sinocle, ton. 1933, à Grace & Co.
Anvers ; 17 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Newquay, cap. Rundell, ton. 1337, à Lambert & Ralli.
Hambourg; 20 j. 1/4, vap. all. Chios, cap. Falk, ton. 1106, à Stross.

DÉPARTS
5 mai

Marseille ; vap. franç. Portugal, cap. Galetti.
Constantinople ; vap. ang. Teesdale, cap. Edwards, sur lest.
Londres ; vap. ang. Perim, cap. Kemp.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares			Debentures
		BANKS.	
Lst.	18	Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
"	27 5/8	National Bank of Egypt	—
Fcs.	496 —	National Bank of Greece	—
L.E.	— 1/16 ex	Banque Industrielle...	—
Fcs.	815 —	Crédit Foncier Egyptien [Lottery Bonds	313 ex
Lst.	13 1/16	Agricultural Bank ...	—
Fcs.	118 —	Banque d'Athènes ...	—
Lst.	2 —	Egypt. Investment Co.	—
"	9 1/2	Land Bank of Egypt ...	92
		LAND, &c.	
Fcs.	1000 —	Agric.-Indust. Egypt...	520
		Fond.	1050
L.E.	43 1/2 ex right	Behera Company	99
Lst.	2 1/16 ex right	Egypt. Delta Land Co	—
"	6 1/16	Wardan Estate Coy....	5
"	4 5/8	Land & Mortgage ...	—
"	28 1/2 ex	New Daira Sanieh Fond.	174
"	— —	Corporation of Western Egypt...	1 1/16
	33 6 —	New Egyptian Co. ...	
		Egypt. Estates Ltd. ...	1 1/16
		COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL	
Lst.	30 —	Alexand. Bonded Stores Pref.	—
"	— 11/16	Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co.	—
"	23 —	Bourse Khédiviale ...	—
"	56 —	pref. Cairo Sewage Transport Ord.	51
Fcs.	208 —	Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.	108
"	— —	do do 6 % Debs.	500
"	130 —	do Cairo Fond.	69
Sh.	5/3 —	Egypt. Cotton Mills ...	—
"	22/6 —	do Markets	100
"	34/9 —	do Salt and Soda Fond.	—
Fcs.	84 —	Ciments d'Egypte.. ...	17
Lst.	17/6 —	Egyptian Syndicate B.	—
"	6 1/4	Kafr-el-Zayat Cot. Coy.	102 1/2
"	10 1/16	Nungovich Hotels ...	108 1/2
"	32 —	Société des Huileries et Savon.	—
"	— —	Soc. Ind. de Karmous	—
"	36 —	Soc. Pressage et Dépôts	102
"	25 —	Société Presses Libres	102
		NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS.	
Lst.	5 11/16	Anglo-American Nile &c. Co.	—
"	4 1/16 ex	Khedivial Mail S.S. &c. Co. Fonds.	17/3.
"	16 1/4	Alex. Water Company	—
Fcs.	1185	Cairo Water Coy. Fonds.	1040
Lst.	22 1/4	Tantah Water Co. Fonds.	—
		RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS.	
Fcs.	— —	Basse-Egypte Fonds...	125
Lst.	13 1/2 ex right	Delta Light ...	103
"	— —	Delta Light Def....	14 1/2
"	9 —	Fayoum...	—
"	26 3/4	Keneh-Assouan ...	—
Fcs.	152 1/2	Alexandria Trams ...	480
	— —	do " Fonds.	358
Lst.	7 1/2	Ramleh Railway... ...	—

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE

AVIS

Messieurs les membres de l'Association des Courtiers en Valeurs d'Alexandrie sont priés de vouloir bien assister à l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle qui aura lieu le jeudi 18 mai 1905 dans la grande salle des compensations, de la Bourse Khédiviale.

Ordre du jour :
Rendement de comptes de l'exercice 1904-5
Election du nouveau comité
Propositions diverses.

Le samedi 13 mai, à l'occasion du centenaire de S.A. Mohamed Aly, il y aura cessation d'affaires.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour mai tal. 13 15/16 à —/—; plus bas pour mai 13 27/32 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour mai P.T. 55 25/40 à —/—; plus bas pour mai 54 25/40 à —/—.

Remarques
(De Midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Le mouvement sur le coton a continué et a porté sur le juillet d'une façon spéciale, tandis que le mai a laissé le public indifférent. Le déport sur juillet est maintenant réduit à 3/8 de talari. Les haussiers sont aidés dans leurs efforts par les rachats du découvert. La nouvelle récolte est ferme et a été active.

Graines de coton.—Tant l'ancienne que la nouvelle récolte se sont favorablement ressenties des bonnes dispositions du marché cotonnier.

Fèves.—Sans affaires.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 5 mai 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal.	13 15/16	Livraison	Mai
"	13 9/16	"	Juillet
"	12 1/2	"	Novembre
"	12 3/8	"	Janvier

Marché ferme
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal cantars 6,704

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal.	13 15/16	Livraison	Mai
"	13 21/32	"	Juillet
"	12 1/2	"	Novembre
"	12 3/8	"	Janvier

Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

6 mai 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons — Clôture du marché du 5 mai : Soutenu, prix irréguliers. La semaine clôture : Marché haussant, prix irréguliers, peu d'affaires.

BEHERA

Fair, tal. 9 [illegible] soit [illegible] de talari de hausse
Fully Fair, tal. 10 [illegible] soit même cours
Good Fair, tal. 13 [illegible] soit [illegible] de tal. de hausse
Fully Good Fair, " 13 [illegible] " [illegible] " "
Good " 14 [illegible] " [illegible] " "

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair. tal. 8 [illegible] soit même cote
Fully Fair, " 9 [illegible] " "
Good Fair, " 9 [illegible] " "
Fully Good Fair, " 10 [illegible] " "
Good, " 11 [illegible] " "

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, tal. 13 1/2 à [illegible] soit invariable
Good, tal. 15 à 1/2 soit invariable
Extra, tal. 16 1/2 soit invariable

IANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, tal. 15 à 1/2 soit sans changement
Good, tal. 15 1/4 à 3/4 soit sans changement
Extra, tal. 16 1/2 à [illegible] soit sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot.: La situation n'a pas changé, quoique, au fond, la demande ait été meilleure.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chifrent par cantars 5,821 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 1,181

Graines de coton.—L'état de l'article est meilleur.

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—Hausse	P.T. 1	Rien
Haute-Egypte.—Hausse	P.T. 1	Rien

Blés.—Même tenue
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 115 „ 118
„ *Béhéra* : „ „ „ 110 à 114
Fèves.—Même allure
Saïdi.—Invariable
Fayoum : disponible : Rien
Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 88 à 91
Lentilles.—Pas de changement
Disponible : Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 90
Orges.—Stationnaires
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 53 à 56
Maïs.—Meilleure demande
Disponible : Rien
„ Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 84

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 14779—cantars 5912. Prix P.T. 25 à 27 cond. franco-wagon, contre même jour en 1904, can. 2463.

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 45,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour
COTON
C.M.B.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)
par Cantar

Province Garbieh

Kafr-Zayat	De P.T. 245	à 260
Tantah.	" " 245	" 260

Province Menoufieh

Menouf	De P.T. 200	à 250

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. 54 1/2	à P.T. —
„ Haute-Egypte	„ 53 —	„ „ —
Fèves Saïdi	„ 84 —	„ „ —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 6 mai 1905
Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

		CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B	559	204
Graines de coton...	sacs	6224	1633
Blés Saïdi	„	9	—
„ Béhéra	„	100	—
Fèves Saïdi	„	484	—
„ Béhéra..	„	—	—
Orges	„	—	—
Maïs	„	—	—
Lentilles..	„	—	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,987,942

Contre même jour en 1904 :

		BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton	S/B	153
Graines de coton..	sacs	5010
Blés Saïdi	„	159
„ Béhéra	„	101
Fèves Saïdi...	„	2156
„ Béhéra.	„	—
Orge	„	—
Maïs	„	390
Lentilles	„	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,423,980

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre...	N.R. Tal.	12 1/2	à 17/32
Janvier	„	12 13/32	„ —
Mai	„	13 15/16	„ 31/32
Juillet	„	13 5/8	„ —
Août...	„	13 7/16	„ 1/2

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J. ...	N.R. P.T.	58 10/40	à 15/40
Mai	„	55 35/40	„ —
Juin	„	56 35/40	„ —

Fèves Saïdi

Sept.-Oct. ...	N.R. P.T.	85 1/2	à 86

REMARQUES

Cotons : Nouvelle récolte.—On a ouvert à tal. 12 1/2 pour le novembre, haussé à tal. 12 17/32 et fléchi peu après à tal. 12 15/32 à 1/2. Le ton est ferme.

Récolte actuelle.—La séance a débuté à tal. 13 29/32 pour le mai. Affaires restreintes. Les détenteurs sont plus que jamais sûrs de voir les plus hauts prix.

Graines de coton : Nouvelle récolte.—Ferme, mais peu actif.

Récolte actuelle.— Comme premier prix pratiqué on a fait P.T. 55 3/4. Le marché est plus soutenu.

Fèves-Saïdi : Nouvelle récolte.—Cote nominale.

Exterieur

Dépêches particulières du 5 mai 1905
PRODUITS ÉGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL
Coton: Etat du Marché.—Fermes
Disponible.—Beurrés : Même cours
Futurs Juin : 6 33/64 (4/64 de hausse)

LIVERPOOL
Graines de coton.—Faibles
Fèves.—Soutenues

HULL
Graines de coton.—En baisse
Fèves.—Fermes

LONDRES
Graines de coton.—Calmes
Fèves.—Néant

COTON AMÉRICAIN

LIVERPOOL
Futurs juil.-août : 4.15 (6 points de hausse)
„ oct.-nov. : 4.19 (6 points de hausse)
Disponible : 4.24 (2 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK
Middling Upland 7.95 (10 points de hausse)
Futurs juil. : 7.49 (16 points de hausse)
„ oct. : 7.67 (17 points de hausse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 44,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 4,800
In sight : balles 176,000 contre bal. 47,000

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, May 5, 12.5 p.m.

Sales of the day...	bales	8,000
of which Egyptian	„	500
American (new crop) Maize Spot per cental...		4/2 1/2
Amer. futures (June-July)...		4.09
„ „ (Oct.-Nov.)...		4.15
American Middling		4.24
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (May)		6 35/64
„ „ „ „ „ (June)		6 33/64
„ „ „ „ „ (July)		6 29/64
„ „ „ „ „ (Nov.)		6 20/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d. ...		5 10/16
„ „ good fair		6 7/16
„ „ good		7 3/16
„ fully good fair...		6 11/16
Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)		27/9

LONDON, May 5.

Consols (June)	90 [illegible]
Egyptian Unified	104 [illegible]
Private Discount m. bill	2 1/4 %

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Stock at all U.-S. ports	bales	660,000
Week's receipts at all U.-S. ports	„	180,000
„ export to Great Britain..	„	60,000
„ „ „ Continent	„	90,000
Spot Cotton...		7.95
American Futures (June)...		7.40
„ „ (July) ...		7.49
„ „ (October) ...		7.67
„ „ (November) ...		7.71
Cable transfers	dol.	4.86 1/2
Cotton day's receipts at all U.-S. Ports..	bales	44,000

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

American futures (June-July)	4.14
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (May)	6 38/64
„ „ „ „ „ (June)	6 35/64
„ „ „ „ „ (July)	6 31/64
„ „ „ „ „ (Nov.)	6 22/64

LONDON, May 5.

Private discount (3 month bills) ...	2 1/4 %
Bar Silver (per oz d.)..	26 4/16
Consols (June)	90 [illegible]
Rio Tinto	59 [illegible]
Rand Mines New	10 [illegible]
Egyptian Unified	104 [illegible]
„ Railway	101 [illegible]
„ Domain.	105 [illegible]
Ottoman Defence	103 —
Turkish Unified	87 [illegible]
Italian Rente 4 %	105 [illegible]
Ottoman Bank	14 [illegible]
National Bank of Egypt	27 [illegible]
Daira Sanieh	100 [illegible]
New Daira...	28 [illegible]
Greek Monopole..	52 [illegible]
Greek Rent 4 %	39 [illegible]
Chartereds of S. Africa	1 [illegible]
Agricultural Bank	13 [illegible]
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New ...	2 —
New Egyptians	1 [illegible]
Delta Light (Bearer shares) ... 13 to	13 [illegible]
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (May)	5 6/16 steady
German Beet Sugar (May)	11/11

PARIS, May 5.

Lots Turcs..	135 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1121 —
Ottoman Bank...	605 —
Cheques on London...	25.15 —
Sugar White No. 3 (May)	34 1/4
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	810 —
Banque d'Athènes (nouvelle usance)	120 —

TELEGRAMMES HAVAS

BOURSE du 5 mai 1905
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 %	Fr.	99	15
Actions de Suez	„	4421	—
Lots Turcs..	„	135	—
Turc Unifié..	„	88	72
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée.. ex	„	106	25
Daïra Sanieh	„	100	80
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... ...	„	810	—
Extérieur espagnol	„	90	92
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce ...	„	—	—
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	„	120	1/2
Métropolitain	„	—	—
Russe consolidé..	„	87	10
Sosnowice...	„	—	—
Change sur Londres..	„	25	15
Sucre N° 3 disponible	„	—	—
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars	„	—	—

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais ... ... £ 90 1/4
Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 2 1/2, Berlin 3.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

The week ended April 29.05		Same period *04.	Inc.	*Dec.
Kilometres open	837	813	24	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	1749	1775	—	26
Goods and Sundries	842	575	267	—
Total	2591	2350	241	—
Receipts per kilometres open	3095	2890	—	—
Total from commencement of half-year	97469	91428	6041	—

*Week ended 23rd April 1904.

CEREAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOONAH)

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Wheat,	Tugari...	Ard.	P.T.	126	to P.T.	124
„	Middling	„	„	130	„ „	128
„	Mawani..	„	„	138	„ „	135
„	Shami ...	„	„	—	„ „	—
Beans,	Tugari...	„	„	90	„ „	89
„	Zawati...	„	„	95	„ „	92
„	Old.. ...	„	„	—	„ „	—
Lentils,	Tugari....	„	„	108	„ „	105
	Zawati	„	„	95	„ „	92
Barley,	Tugari...	„	„	98	„ „	97
„	Zawati...	„	„	—	„ „	—
„	Shami ...	„	„	73	„ „	72
„	Hamawi..	„	„	76	„ „	74
Dura	Shami ...	„	„	84	„ „	82
„	Rafia ...	„	„	100	„ „	98
Helba...	... ...	„	„	125	„ „	115
Termis .	... ...	„	„	75	„ „	74
Hummos	... ...	„	„	207	„ „	205

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat	Ard.	5000
Beans	„	1000
Lentils	„	100
Barley	„	—
„ Shami.	„	200
„ Hamawi	„	250
Dura Shami ...	„	150
„ Rafia ...	„	200
Helba	„	100

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.45 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt	Lst.	13 1/16 à	— 1/2
Nat. Bank of Egypt.	„	27 [illegible] „	— [illegible]
Ramleh Railway	„	7 1/2 „	8 —
Egyptian Delta Railway ex.-c. ...	„	13 1/2 „	— —
Tram. d'Alexandrie...	Fcs.	152 1/2 „	152 1/2
„ div.	„	358 — „	359 —
Alexandria Water...	Lst.	16 1/16 „	— 1/4
Eaux du Caire... ...	Fcs.	1190 — „	— —
Daïra Sanieh	Lst.	28 1/2 „	— 9/16
Béhéra	L.E.	— — „	— —
Bourse Khédiviale ...	Lst.	— — „	— —
Egyptian Markets ...	„	22/6 à	22/9 —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ...	„	— 11/16 „	— —
Bière d'Alex. Priv.	Fcs.	208 — „	210 —
„ Div.	„	108 — „	110 —
„ du Caire Priv.	„	130 — „	131 —
„ „ Div.	„	68 — „	70 —
Egypt. Cotton Mills	Lst.	5/3 — „	5/6 —
„ Salt & Soda...	„	34/9 — „	35/ —
Pressage	„	— — „	— —
Presses Libres... ...	„	— — „	— —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % ...	Fcs.	315 — „	315 1/2
Lots Turcs	„	— — „	— —
Banque Nationale de Grèce ex.-c.... ...	„	— — „	— —
Banque Industrielle..	L.E.	— — „	— —
Cassa di Sconto.. ...	Fcs.	179 — „	165 —
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	— — „	— —
Banque d'Athènes ...	Fcs.	118 — „	118 1/2
Deferred Delta.. ...	Lst.	— — „	— —
Nungovich Hotel ...	„	10 1/2 „	— 1/4
Delta Land	„	2 [illegible] „	— —
The Nile Land ...	„	— — „	— —
Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte..	Fcs.	160 — „	161 —
Khedivial Mail ...	Lst.	4 — „	18/ —
Egyptian Invest. & Agency Ld.	„	2 — „	2 1/16
Trust Investment ...	„	1 [illegible] „	— 1/16

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(*Service spécial*)
DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain
Futurs : juil.-août : 4.16
„ oct.-nov. : —
Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m
Futurs : juil.-août : 4.17
„ oct.-nov. : 4.21

Bourse Khédiviale, le 6 mai 1905.

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ..N.R.	Tal.	12 17/32	à — 9/16
Janvier	„	12 13/32	„ — 7/16
Mai	„	13 31/32	„ 14 —
Juillet...	„	13 23/32	„ — —
Août	„	13 3/8	„ — 7/16

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J. ... N.R.	P.T.	58 10/40	à — 20/40
Mai	„	56 10/40	„ — —
Jun	„	57 —	„ — 5/40

Fèves-Saïdi

Sept.-Oct. ... N.R.	P.T.	86 10/40	„ — 30/40

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 5th May, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 a.m. (Cairo time

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT The Company's Offices. H. M.	Egyptian Telegraph Offices. H. M.
London..............................	18	86
Liverpool..........................	18	—
Manchester.......................	18	
Glasgow...........................	23	41
Other Provincial Offices......	—	49

The Allenburys' Foods

A Progressive Dietary suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.
Depot. in Cairo —E. Dell Mar. 25. Août.

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RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.

S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
CAIRO
Esbekieh, Atabe el Khadra.
Also at Alexandria and Pantah.

SUDAN WATERWAYS.

FROM THE ATBARA TO TUTI.

By Dr. Andrew Balfour, Khartoum.

We will begin with the Atbara, or rather with the spot where the clear winter waters of the last of the tributaries mingle with the muddy sweep of the parent river. The last of the tributaries, for from this place the "Father of Waters," the sacred Nile, gives and receives not. It is the most generous of rivers, and perchance this very generosity is the cause of that perpetual and wearying cry for "backsheesh" which is the plaint of those who, in Egypt, dwell upon its banks. They would have the strangers who come amongst them ape the noble spirit of that which gives them life. From this meeting of the waters the rich current swirls heavily past Berber to Abou Hamed, turns to the west, and in one great loop makes Dongola the most fertile of provinces, etc, broken by black rocks and seamed by foam-flecks, it descends on Wady Halfa, to be churned by steamer paddles and gazed on by the tourist.

The casual traveller knows not the Dongola loop, nor do we who write; but then, save for passing glimpses from a swiftly running train, he is alike ignorant of the Nile from the Atbara to Omdurman, and it is a reach well worth the knowing,—a stretch for ever associated with the history of war, and glorified by the magnificence of the Shabuka, the great gorge of the Sudan. Day was dawning, and the "Amka" lay in mid-stream wellnigh motionless, waiting for light to guide her into the narrow mouth of the declining river—for the Atbara is rain-fed, a mountain product of Abyssinia, and dwindles fast as summer wanes.

From a camp-bed upon the cabin deck we gaze shorewards with sleep laden eyes, and watch the crimson creep into the east and feel the fakt chill of a morning wind. Blackness merges with blackness, till the torch of day touches the land with light, and the water stretch with silver. The banks are bold and high, and presently take shape and definition, while poised in mid air a heavy tracery stands out against the ruddy glow. That is the railway bridge, fashioned by the enterprising Yankee, the solitary one of its kind in all the vast area of the Sudan, as link as it were with civilisation and the North. War gave it birth—red and savage war; but the relentless grip of that fell destroyer is seen more clearly in these strange black pillars rising from the banks in huddled shapeless masses, through which come glimpses of the lightening sky, in the place of desolation yet to be revealed. The pillars are the broken walls of Dervish huts, the masses are the ruined and crumbling dwellings; the place, Dakhala by name, was once a tiny township of peaceful folk. A spit runs out into the Nile, and at its point there rises what, from its mere appearance, might well be an old Scottish keep, a mouldering castle beloved of owls and jackdaws and the night-flying bat. It is the remnant of a Dervish fort, mute witness to a vanished kingdom and a tyranny undone.

The "Amka," bluff-bowed and unlovely, stern-wheels slowly from the murky flood into the green water which glides between the silting banks of sand, against one of which she ties up hard by the bridge. Ere she has come to her moorings, the sun—and in the Sudan he is a sun indeed—has sprung into the heavens, and is already at his work, scorching where there is little left to scorch, beating down on sand and scrub and water with relentless power, blistering the bridge paint, and revealing all the mournfulness of a melancholy place. It is very lonely this site of a deserted village, this spot of an already forgotten tragedy, this mouth of a river which has oftimes run red as the dawn which heralded the sunrising. Yet is there life even here; a few Egyptian soldiery, guardians of the bridge, a few nomads driving scraggy goats amongst the scraggy scrub, a few Arabs come to look upon the river steamer and perchance to sell a sheep.

There is life in the fantastic doûm-palms, in the queer cactus-like growths, in a scanty field of millet, in the spiky grass, for all the world like the bent which coats the salt sea dunes of the Moray Firth. There is life in the doves which boom from the mimosas; for in the Sudan these wild columbines rarely coo and gurgle as in other lands, but tell their loves and simple stories in a long, soft, incessant booming, melodious and monotonous. There is life in the pretty, plump, grey plovers, with breasts of a dainty rose hue, which run and pick and peck upon the sand, fearless and busy. There is life in the thickets, to judge by the clear piping and chirroping of little birds, some gay-plumaged, some dowdy, but all lively, hasting to breakfast ere the heat drives them into silence and to shade. Lastly, there is life in the Atbara, for fine fat fish with black-barred backs and coarse snouts flicker to the surface and nose round the sides, no doubt wondering what this strange vintant to their haunts may be. Perchance a grim and loathsome *timsah* lurks stealthily in the mud, for such there be in the Atbara, and at the time of low water these saurians are savage; but none are visible, though to be sure it is yet early for them. The crocodile loves the sandbank only when he is warming his flat and chequered belly, and the sun roasting his ragged back, and the heat filtering to his chilly reptilian blood.

We disembark and take our way slowly to the railway embankment and bridge. Thence there is a view of the shining Atbara, which even now is forming itself into pools, shrinking to insignificance, preparing for its long winter's rest. On either side is dull green vegetation, mere strips, which yet impart a certain beauty to the landscape, a relief to what is beyond; for beyond is the desert. Who shall describe the desert? It has been the subject of verse and prose, it has been execrated and praised; there be some who say a curse rests upon it, and others who find in it a glamour, a strange elusive charm. True, when night descends and a great golden moon thrusts its arc above the horizon, and all is cool and quiet, and the vault is a blue black studded with stars innumerable, the desert is transformed. White and ghostly glesms the sand-stretch, the ripple ridges edged as with a hoar-frost or a crusting of sparkling salt. It is then, then only, that the immensity, the freedom, the mystery of the tenantless space is realised to the full, and maybe appreciated. But the desert by day, tawny, hot void of all shade, void of all life, grim, relentless, reflecting the sun's glare with an added glare of its own, wearisome to the eye, trying to the mind, merging on all sides with the steely azure of a glittering sky—such a desert is vile, vile and thirsty. How much viler when its powdery crust, its top-dressing of grit and dust and sand and tiny pebbles, is caught and lifted by the fierce *haboub*, and driven in swirling, engulfing clouds of black or yellow drift—a flying, choking desert in the air, a hideous torment, a terror sweeping to blind and paralyse and even to destroy, hated by man and beast, a judgment of Allah upon sinful and impious humanity.

Far, then, as eye can reach stretches the gleaming plain, dotted in parts by thorn-bush, in parts raised into mounds by the drift, but to all intents a dull level, across which a rider trots slowly on his donkey, a moving speck of grey and white.

There are gazelle out yonder, timid pretty creatures, hard to find, harder to approach, harder still to slay, though it may be done, for the deer are curious, and, like wiser animals, love to linger on the verge of danger.

So much for the east. On the west courses the broad Nile, the river of antiquity, the most famous waterway in history, and its farther bank is a dense mass of what in the Americas would be called palmetto scrub. If we creep up the eastern bank in a nuggar and then hoist canvas and launch out into the deep, we shall sail and drift and land opposite the mouth of the Atbara, and find comfort in the shade, and discover a multitude of doves—ring-doves and tiny long-tailed fellows, which fly with the speed of swallows and have no fear of man. A dense zareba of thorns lines the edge of the scrub-belt, and within it rove goats and the thin sheep which one first knew in pictures of the Mount of Olivet and the Cedars of Lebanon. It is yet to be discovered upon what the goats of the Sudan support existence. Out into the desert they are driven at daybreak, back to the villages they are shepherded at sunset. At all times they appear expectant, they seem for ever hungry, and there is no very visible sustenance for them in the waste. Yet they flourish and yield a thin milk. Like the desert itself, they constitute a mystery.

There are traces of cultivation, ancient indigo-vats, runnels where Nile water has coursed of old. Some day these feddans will again bear fruit, twenty, fifty, an hundred-fold, for this is cotton soil, and waits only the advent of the steam-pump, the canal, the labourer—in short, the capitalist—to blossom like the rose. There is an island up-stream, flat and low-lying, with a sluggish backwater and muddy shores, an ideal place for duck. As the evening falls we see them come, long wedge-shaped flights of them, with necks and wings outstretched, seeking the shallows and their night's rest. A few geese, ungainly birds, head also for the flats as the sun sinks, and soon the whole scene, peaceful, and for a space of exceeding beauty, is bathed in that wondrous after-glow which can transform the most prosaic of landscapes. The west is full of a curious greenish hue, a light green, so light that the tufted palm-tops look black against it, a soft chaste colour, which somehow induces a sadness and a silence and a strange yearning after things unknown. Trace the green up and mark how it becomes tinged with saffron and merges with the most delicate of pinks, which in its turn shades off into a dainty violet. This last forms the connecting-link between the sunset hues and the great arch of deep rich blue overhead and in the east, already set with twinkling stars, half gilt, half-silver.

The old mud-brick Dervish fort is very fine—ay, and very homely-looking—against the sky, and fish are rising for the evening's meal in the waters of the tributary. The Nile and all its feeders are full of the finny tribe. There is a perch-like fish which attains huge dimensions, and may weigh many hundred pounds—a mass of fishy flesh covered with coarse scales, and carrying stout teeth in his jaws. A sporting fellow this, keen on a spoon-bait, and trying as a tarpon to the tackle. Not infrequently he is to be seen drifting down-stream dead and decomposed. Happy, then, the Sudani who meets with such dainty and filling fare, for few nets could hold such a monster, and he is hard to spear, while his condition is no drawback to the omnivorous black. Again there are small fish with piglike snouts and a reddish skin, and pretty little silver fish with humped backs and wondering eyes, and ugly chaps like sea-bream, and spiky villains, and floating electric batteries, veritable bags of living jelly, prized for headache and sunstroke when cut in strips and bound about the aching forehead. Strangest of all are the siluroids or mudfish, hideous monsters, lumpy and flat at the same time, with perverted grins stamped upon their heads, thick blubber lips, and trailing tentacles. Half-amphibious these, which go prowling ashore of evenings, and hide in holes and crannies, and may, in other parts of Africa,—at least, so 'tis said,—play a part in the spread of that sleeping sickness which slew Dornovo the Portuguese. This, however, is no scientific memoir, so we shun lengthy and high-sounding titles, and hark back to the Atbara and the night crise which assail us as the land is wrapped in darkness.

A jackal, prowling on the outskirts of some distant village in the scrub, howls dismally, and is answered by the harsh cry of a purple heron hunting for its prey. The hum of insects is in the air, the giddy dance of winged and unseen hosts is going on above and about us. There is a beating of countless tiny wings. A mosquito shrills in the ear and quarters a skin patch against which he is crushed ere he can raise his legs and thrust home his doubly channeled proboscis. Silly weak-looking white flies, with beady eyes and double tails, commit suicide in dozens round the lamp; and a blundering flying beetle buzzes dazed into the light circle, stuns himself, and twirls noisily upon the table like a cockchafer on a pin. It is the customary night, cool, pleasant, restful save for such lesser worries, and here, as will yet be shown, these are but a trifle. On the morrow we are off for the journey of two hundred miles to that new Khartoum which is rising like a phoenix from the ashes, from the crumbling mud and brick of the town which the Mahdi and the Khalifa destroyed.

We look back as we swing round into the Nile, and for those of us who have not seen the Bahr-el-Azrak (1) in the summer months it is hard to imagine what the Atbara must be like when, fed by snow and rain, thick with mud and silt and rock-washings, it comes plunging bank-full—ay, brimming over—down the wide gap which runs away eastward below and beyond the bridge. Now a mere trickle with sundry deep pools, it will anon be a mighty river laden with wealth, a mountain torrent broader than the Thames at Oxford, more rapid than the Tay. (*Blackwood's*)

(*To be continued*).

(1) Literally the river of blue—the Blue Nile.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 31st November 1906
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co., *Chief Agents for Alexandria,*
A. V. THOMSON, *Secretary for Egypt.*

ON CONSULS— AND CAPITULATIONS.

The origin of Consuls is wrapt in gloom, the first rift in the clouds being the discovery of a humble potsherd on the dust-heaps of Nineveh; of which potsherd the dubious interpretation leads us to believe that Capitulations existed in the capital of Assyria. But who invented Capitulations is still uncertain. Various theories have been put forward, none of which will bear serious examination. The fundamental idea underlying the fact is that a group of aliens would collect in a town, and as time passed some one had to be answerable and go bail for them. This bail was the consul, at first a private person and then one recognised with a seal of official authority called a *berdt*, a very ancient and beautiful Persian word signifying 'bail'. The potsherd above referred to is supposed to be a bail or berat for an alien who had misconducted himself, the consul binding himself to be impaled or beaten with rods at the discretion of the native magistrate if his bailee misconducted himself again. What the native government said to the alien colony was this:—"We do not mind, in fact you are welcome to stay here and pick up a living, but if any one of you offends, your consul will catch it. You can settle details among yourselves." It is obvious that such an arrangement threw immense power and influence into the hands of consuls as bails. They were not going to be impaled or bastinadoed if they could help it, and hence arose a system of orders or capitulations in accordance with which the consuls inflicted punishments upon unruly members of their flocks. The consuls said to the native authorities: "Before you impale me just give me half a minute, and I promise to make it warm for the other fellow. I have the honour to be, sir, etc." The native authorities had no objection because they rather pitied the consuls as universal bailors. But as time passed the half a minute asked for grew longer and longer, stretching into days and weeks. And the other fellow never got punished, and the consul escaped from his impalement. Such is the history of the potsherd, containing a remonstrance from a local governor and inviting the consul to come and be impaled.

The next notice we have is to be found in a rare volume in the Khedivial Library, setting forth the rules in vogue among the Mameluke sultans. In Cairo all the Frank colonies lived up the Mousky and were barred in behind a big gate. Nobody was allowed to molest the Franks, and of course the Franks were most anxious not to offend the natives. Nevertheless, disturbances would arise, and then the Mameluke Commandant of Cairo Police would promptly impale the consul. But as Frankish nationalities got mixed, and doubts arose as to the nationality of the offender, the Commandant decided to hold the doyen responsible, and from that day arose earnest competition among consuls not to be doyen of their corps. For this purpose, as consuls *de carrière* were not allowed to trade, and as trading-consuls were not liable for bail, for impalement, or for the doyennat, each consul *de carrière* began to trade and sent in his resignation as his turn drew near for the doyennat of responsibility. Hence the great distinction afterwards drawn between the two sets of consuls, proper, and consuls not altogether proper. By "proper" was here meant the heraldic sign of upright, as a man impaled. This impalement was always carried out with great ceremony, the doyen being fetched out by a large procession of police and bashibazuks to the square of Mansour Pasha, the old Esbekieh, or to Rumili, near the Citadel. Sometimes it took place at the cutting of the Khaleeg.

(*To be continued*).

Summer Beverages.— Owing to the great demand for mineral waters there have sprung up all over the country makers of mineral (!) waters of most inferior quality. These concoctions are a menace to the health of the population, and we wish to publish this warning to our many readers and the public generally against drinking mineral or aerated waters other than those manufactured by firms of standing and good repute. Mr. N. Spathis, the well-known merchant and mineral water manufacturer of Cairo, Alexandria and Port-Said, has a reputation of a quarter of a century's standing for the reliability and purity of his manufactures, during which time he has been the recipient of over 50 testimonials from officers of the British Army, medical men, managers of hotels, Nile steamers and dahabiehs, etc., all testifying to the standard excellence of his mineral waters, and all desirous of being absolutely certain of the genuineness of their summer beverages should make it a rule to see that they bear the name of Spathis.

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15 words . . .	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words . . .	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30. . .	„ 2	„ 4	„ 6

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A YOUNG MAN (20), knowing Arabic, French, Italian, Turkish, desires situation, Alexandria or Cairo, as cashier or assistant, or as collector. Offers security up to £1,000. Address, No. 25,890, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25890-5-2

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ENGLISH GOVERNESS would give services during voyage in exchange for passage home, early in July. Address, No. 25,873, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25873-6-4

ENGLISHMAN, knowing French, Italian, Arabic, Greek, Book-keeping, desires occupation afternoons. Address, No. 25,891 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25891-5-2

FOR SALE by Public Auction, a House Boat and the yacht "Silvia" (property of James Hewat, Esq.). Sale will take place at the Arsenal (where they may be seen any day from 9 a.m. to noon and from 3 to 7 p.m.), on Saturday, May 6th, at 5 p.m. 25893-3-2

SUMMER RESIDENCE, Ibrahimieh, cool detached house and garden. High position, near Station and baths; seven rooms; June, July, August, September. Moderate rent for the four months. T. B., "Egyptian Gazette." 25894-6-1

TO LET at Alexandria, off Rosetta-road, for the Summer, a large, airy, roomy Furnished House; 8 rooms; garden. For particulars apply, Magasins Victoria, Alexandria. 25889-6-2

The American Manufacturers Agency wishes to advise having received a fresh consignment of Roll-top Desks, Morris Chairs, Sewing Machines, cartridges, Typewriters and various other American goods. Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse. 25878-2-5 906.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE

Siège Social: Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Offres d'emplois

BONNE MAISON d'Alexandrie demande:
1. un employé connaissant bien la Mercerie.
2. un jeune homme aide-vendeur.

Demandes

Comptable pr. Le Caire sachant bien la Comptabilité et connaissant l'Anglais.
Comptable pr. Le Caire avec connaissances en langues.
Comptable pr. Port-Saïd avec connaissances en langues.
Comptable pr. Alexandrie, comme employé général.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier. 25735—7-4-906

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings, CAIRO,
St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA,
and 35 - 37 Noble Street, LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors Drapers and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

CLOTHS:

A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The latest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to command attention.

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, RUGS, STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES, &C.

Davies Bryan & Co.
Cairo & Alexandria.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

Par mesure de précaution contre l'apparition d'épidémies, et en conformité des arrêtés municipaux des 19 janvier 1893 et 30 juin 1901, le public est prévenu que le commerce, le transport et la manipulation des chiffons dans la ville d'Alexandrie sont suspendus à partir du 13 mai 1905.

Les chiffons transportés dans la rue seront saisis et détruits sans aucune indemnité pour le propriétaire ou le destinataire.

Sont exceptés de cette interdiction les arrivages de chiffons en balles cerclés destinés directement pour le transport à l'étranger et expédiés de l'intérieur du pays avec une autorisation spéciale de la Direction générale des Services Sanitaires du Caire.

Toute infraction aux présentes dispositions est passible des peines et sanctions prévues par les arrêtés précités.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY

Alexandrie, le 28 avril 1905. 25881-3-2

J. S. WATSON,

STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

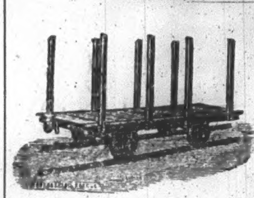
FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD.

CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRS.

PURVEYORS TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.

Portable and permanent railways. - Passenger and goods cars.
Tipping and platform waggons for all purposes. - Locomotives from 10-400 H.P.
Large stocks of rails, trucks and locomotives always kept in Alexandria.



Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of :—
COMPTOIR METALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN
Bridges and iron frame works.
HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO.
KALK, NEAR COLOGNE.
Steam engines, Boilers, complete installations for Factories.
R. HORNSBY & SONS, LTD.,
GRANTHAM, (ENGLAND).
Fixed and Portable oil engines.
KIRCHNER & CO., LEIPZIG
Wood working machinery.
CARL MEISSNER, HAMBURG.
Oil motor boats and launches.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOUGHING ENGINES TO PLOUGH 8 TO 20 FEDDANS PER DAY.

OFFICES { CAIRO : 24 Kasr-el-Nil Street, opposite Bank of Egypt. P.O.B. 690. Telephone No. 139
ALEXANDRIA : 29, Cherif Pasha Street. Telephone No. 661.

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

ENGINEERS, BOULAC, CAIRO. ALEXANDRIA.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C.
All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.
Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

BOULAC ENGINE WORKS

BRANCHES AT SHARIA BAB-EL-HADEED (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOTM.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT FOR

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD.
Portable and semi-portable steam engines, Road rollers, threshing and straw-chopping machines.

JESSE ELLIS & Co.
Steam and Oil Motor Wagons.

SHAND, MASON & CO.
Patent Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE CO. LTD.
Chubb's Steel Safes of all sizes on hand, the building of strong rooms undertaken.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD.
Gelignite, Blasting Gelatine, detonators, safety fuse, etc. "Sporting Ballistite" and "Empire" Cartridges.

COCHRAN & CO. ANNAN, LTD.
The Cochran patent vertical boilers.

GEO. ANGUS & CO., LTD.
Machine belting of every description, leather, rubber, cotton and Balata.

THE SEAMLESS STEEL BOAT CO., LTD.
Seamless steel boats fitted with any class of motor.

TANGYES LIMITED (SOLE VENDORS.)
Steam, Oil and Gas Engines, with Produce Plants, Pumps and Machinery of all description.

THE COOPER STEAM DIGGER CO. LTD.
Diggers made in size No. 4, 6, 8 and 12.

CROMPTON & Co., LTD.
Dynamos, motors and electric machinery of all description.

SPECIALITIES :—TANGYES' GAS ENGINES with Producer Plants, COOPER PATENT STEAM DIGGER, specially suitable for small landowners.

Telegraphic Address : "ENGINEER, CAIRO" and "ENGINEER, ALEXANDRIA."

Works Office in town, Sharia Bab-El-Hadeed (CAIRO).
25298 Alexandria Office and Stores, Abu Dirdar Street, No. 12. 10.12.905

NOUVEAU REMEDE PURGATIF IDEAL

Contre : Constipation, Congestion, Hemorrhoides, Migraine, Obesite, etc. Conserve le teint frais et la taille svelte ; d'une efficacité absolue agit sans douleurs. Il est conseillé par toutes les sommités médicales. Le purgatif le plus économique.

PURGEN

Prix : fr. 1.50 pour 12 purgations | Se [illegible] dans toutes les pharmacies.

Dépôt général pour l'Egypte GEO. EUHLBERG, Pharmacien, Alexandrie. 22-1-906

Allen, Alderson & Co.

LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

CHATWOOD'S SAFES IN STOCK.

MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.
Paten Tibben-making Thrashing Machines.
MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.
Cotton Ginning Machinery.
MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.
Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.
THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON.
Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.
MESSRS. CHARLES CAMMELL & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD.
Steel Rails, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.
MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON
Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.
The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes.

THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.
Gilkes Vortex Turbines.
MESSRS. GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LIMITED, LEEDS.
The (Laval) Patent Steam Turbines.—Electrical Dynamos and Motors.
McCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.
PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Horse Hoes, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.
OLIVER PLOUGHS.

AGENTS FOR GREEN'S ECONOMISERS.

Agent in Cairo : M. A. FATTUCCI.
Agent in Khartoum : RIETI & BERTELLI.

Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 5 Mai 1905.

COTON

	ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS						STOCK
		Angleterre		Continent		*Total		
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine ...	55 219	8,919	52,776	6,8 4	46,181	14,071	108,900	1,463,446
Même semaine 1904.	18 57:	5,1 9	38,332	11 907	88,872	17,376	124,085	1,364,161*
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	5 96 ,111	316,070	2,477,8 0	264,475	1,9 6,0 6	580,775	4,923,675	
Même époque 1904	6 422 7 9	185,3 9	2,558,1 3	290,5 9	2,127, 82	476 711	5,127 6 8	

*ETATS-UNIS.—Cette semaine 328 bal. et 6,543 can. ; même semaine 1904 ; 200 balles et 6,930 cantars ; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 6 260 bal. et 471 977 cantars ; même époque 1904 44, 9 bal. et 341,813 cantars ; Y compris stock fin 1er septembre 1904 cantars 409,000. * au 1er septembre 1901 cantars 69,000

GRAINES DE COTON | TOURTEAUX

	ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS			Arrivages	Export.
		Angleterre	Continent	Total		
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine	39,139	47,723	—	47,723	3,690	3,339
Même semaine 1904. ...	11,465	53,407		53,407	19	1,447
A partir du 1 sept. 1904 ...	3,2 3,3 9	2,31 ,197	121 262	2 4 2,4 9	30,503	65,092
Même époque 1904 ...	3,414,325	2,20 ,197	148,816	2,349,070	24,108	19,190

STOCK.—Cette semaine 1,073,257 ardebs ; même semaine 1904 1,132 265 ardebs ; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 — ardebs ; même époque 1904 : — ardebs.
Y compris stock constaté † au 1er sept. 1904 ard. 247,537. * au 1er septembre 1903 ard. 70,030
Pour les Fèves, Orges, Blés, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 mars et 30 novembre.

FEVES

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS			Consommation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	1,218	—	6,290	215	6,483	—	24,842
Même semaine 1904. ...	6 0 0	—	380	131	511	—	32 937
A partir du 1 avril 1905....	5,668	—	25,656	3,170	28,826	—	—
Même époque 1904	24,769	—	33,451	4,885	38,336	—	—

Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 48,000. au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 47,100

BLE

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS			Consommation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	512	152	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904	351	261	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1er avril 1905	778	383	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	3 811	2,223	5	—	—	—	—

Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs —,—. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs

LENTILLES | ORGE

	Lentilles Arrivages	Lentilles Exportation	Orge Arrivages	Orge Exportation
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	4	4	290	—
Même semaine 1904.	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 avril 1905.	7 4	11	290	—
Même époque 1904...	363	1,412	134	—

Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs —,—. Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs —,—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1 80. Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs —

MAIS | OIGNONS

	Maïs Arrivages	Maïs Exportation	Consommation locale	Oignons Arrivages	Oignons Exportation
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ors. 108 okes.	Ors. 108 okes.
Cette semaine. ...	—	—	—	77,751	86,832
Semaine année précéd.	850	190	—	41,456	61,487
Total depuis com. année	7,861	127	—	719,174	654,478
Total année précédente.	1 ,469	2,021	—	590,633	542,535

Stock au 1er décembre 1904, ardebs — au 1er mars 1905, cantars
Stock au 1er décembre 1903, ardebs — au 1er mars 1904, cantars

PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE DISPONIBLE.

COTON (SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION). GRAINES ET CEREALES.

Brown		Haute Egypte et Fayoumi		Graines et céréales (Qualité bonne marchande, franco station)	
Fair	Tall. 9 5 8	Fair	$ 8 5/8	Gr. de cot. Mit-Afifi	P.T 63 1/2
Fully fair..	„ 10 3/4	Fully fair..	„ 9 3/8	„ Haute-Egypte..	„ — —/—
Good fair..	„ 13 1/8	Good fair..	„ 9 7 8	Blé Saïdi..	„ — —/—
Fully good fair	„ 13 5 8	Fully good fair	„ 10 3 4	Blé Behera..	„ — —/—
Good..	„ 14 5/8	Good ..	„ 11 5/8	Orge..	„ — —/—
				Fèves Saïdi..	„ — —/—
				Fèves Fayoumi	„ — —/—
				Fèves Behera	„ — —/—
				Lentilles	„ — —/—
				Maïs	„ — —/—
				Oignons,	„ — à
				dus. 1er Jet. Daira le Or. P.T	— à —

	ABASSI	JOANNOVICH
Fl. Good Fair	$ 13 1/4 à 1° 1/2	$ 10 /— à 15 1/4
Good	„ 15 /— „ 15 1/4	„ 15 1/2 „ 15 3/4
Extra	„ 6 1/4 „ — /—	„ 16 1/4 „ 16 1/2

PRIX DES CONTRATS.

Coton Fully Good fair brown Mai pr.	Tal. 12 29/32	Graines de coton	Mai pr.	P.T. 55 10/40
„ „ „ „ „ Juillet pr.	„ 12 15/32		Juin pr.	„ 56 10/40
„ „ „ „ „ Août pr.	„ 13 7/32		Nov.-Déc.-Jan. pr.	„ 58 —/—
„ „ „ „ „ Nov. pr.	„ 12 15/32	Fèves Saïdi	Sept. Oct. pr.	„ 55 20/40
„ „ „ „ „ Janvier pr.	„ 12 9 32			

Marché des cotons haussant prix irréguliers, peu d'affaires.
Ce marché de l'avènement de S.A. Méhém t Aly.—Le marché de Minet-el-Bassal sera fermé le 13 courant et la Bourse ne pourra pas d'Ardeb.

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 8th, to Sunday, 14th May, 1905.

(BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES DAYS	Latest hour for posting: Ordinary* Letters	Money Orders	Parcels	ARRIVAL DAYS
EUROPE, AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Sat. 7 6 p.m.	Sat. 7 noon	Wednes.
	British	Port Said & Marseilles	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—	—
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wednes.
	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	Wedn. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	11 p.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
GREECE...	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	8.30 a.m	Sunday noon	—	—
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	Piraeus	Wedn.	3 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	Piraeus	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
SYRIA	Khedivial	Port Said	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Friday
	Russian	Port Said	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—	Mon. 8 & Sun. 14
	French	Port Said	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Austrian	Port Said	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	—	Monday
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	3 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	Sunday
MALTA	Italian	Alexandria & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	—	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	3 p.m.	noon	—	—
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—	Wednes.
SUAKIN JEDDAH, MASSOWA & HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	—
PORT SUDAN & SUAKIM	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Thursday
MASSOWA & ASSAB ...	British	Suez Aden	Tuesday	8.15 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian		—	—	—	—	
INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa	British		Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	
	French		Sunday	8.30 a.m	Day befo. 6 p.m.	—	
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British Orient		—	—	—	—	
	French		Sunday	8.30 p.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	—	
	German		—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	Suez	Tuesday	8.15 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	British P. & O.		Tuesday	8.15 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	
	French		—	—	—	—	
	German		—	—	—	—	
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, & East Coast of Africa	German		—	—	—	—	
DJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA ZANZIBAR & MADAGASCAR	French		—	—	—	—	
DJIBOUTI & ABYSSINIA	French		—	—	—	—	

Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.

*The [illegible] office is closed [illegible] before the [illegible].

G. MARCUS & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited
OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS.)

The National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on all approved Descriptions of Property, at moderate rates,

ALEXANDRIA, Maison A. N. Assy, Rue Constantinople. CAIRO, Hosh Issa
17-11a-905

CLEAN WALLS AND WHITE CEILINGS

ARE ALWAYS POSSIBLE AT A MINIMUM COST PROVIDED YOU USE

FRESKEL (REGD.)

THE GREAT SANITARY WATER PAINT.

ECONOMICAL - EFFECTIVE.

Composed of strictly first class non-poisonous materials, Thoroughly incorporated and finely ground.

SHADE CARDS & CIRCULAR GIVING FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO THE MANUFACTURERS

THOS. HINSHELWOOD & CO..

ALEXANDRIA

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT Cy., Ld.

Chief Office : Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO. Near the National Bank of Egypt.

ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS

Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

DR. LE CLERC'S

Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 9d. bearing the British Government stamp with the words "Eugene Le Clerc" impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots [illegible]. In Tablets price 1/- sold by Max Fischer [illegible] Alexandry's.

L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE est en vente dans les rues du Caire tous les soirs à 7 h.30, excepté les dimanches et jours fériés. Le journal est aussi en vente aux gares du Caire, d'Alexandrie, de Tantah, de Damanhour de Kafr-Zayat et de Zagazig. Prix du numéro du jour, 1 P.T.

Metropolitan and Cairo Helouan Railway.

EMPRUNTS DE 1893, 1896 ET DE 1904.

TIRAGE DU 1ER MAI 1905.

(Remboursement d'Obligations).

Les obligations dont les numéros suivent, sorties aux dits tirages, seront remboursées au pair soit L.E. 100 chacune, à partir du 1er Juillet 1905.

Au Caire et à Alexandrie à la "National Bank of Egypt."

Numéros sortis :

Emprunt de 1893 (4 obligations) 012,081, 326,215.

Emprunt de 1896 (3 obligations) 64,104,184.

Emprunt de 1904 (6 obligations) 394,235, 182,14,372,255.

Le Directeur,
A. ADAMS.

25882-4-2 Egyptian Delta Light Railways.